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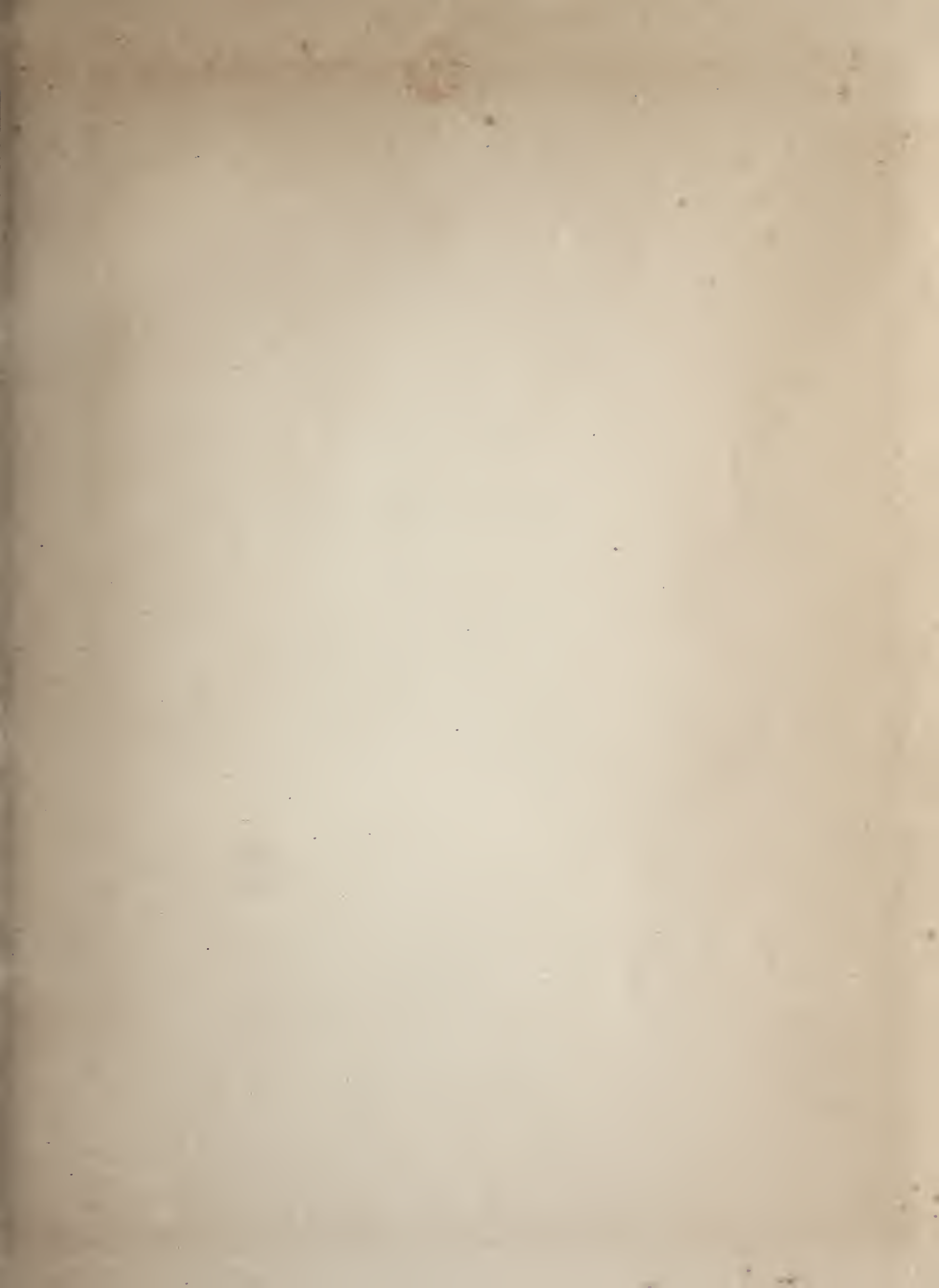
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THE BOUTFLOWER BOOK



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THE BOUTFLOWER BOOK

THE COMPLETE STORY
OF A FAMILY OF THE MIDDLE
CLASS CONNECTED WITH THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
(1303-1930)

BY
DOUGLAS SAMUEL BOUTFLOWER

MASTER OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL
HONORARY CANON OF DURHAM

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" Her real name is Boutflower."

" A very good name," interjected the Admiral.

—REV. S. BARING-GOULD

(Chris of All Sorts)

INTRODUCTION

I

MY earliest recollections of my father's family are connected with the home at Old Brathay, a substantial and comfortable house at the foot of Brathay bridge, near the head of Windermere. My father was spoken of as the incumbent of the modern parish of Brathay, which comprised both sides of the dale, and lay in the two counties of Lancashire and Westmorland. I had two brothers and two sisters, all older than myself. My mother had died when I was two years old, and my aunt, Charlotte Boutflower, had come to look after her brother's family; she was then and always very dear to us. My father had two brothers, both of them, like himself, clergymen. The elder of these, Charles William Marsh Boutflower, was vicar of Dundry, near Bristol. He too had married, and was the father of my only two first cousins, Agnes and Charles Boutflower; the younger brother, Douglas John Boutflower, an unmarried man, was to the end of his life a chaplain in the Royal Navy. His visits to us were very few and brief. Their mother lived with her second son in Somersetshire.

My father had two male cousins, Henry Crewe Boutflower, master of the grammar school at Bury (Lancashire), whose surviving family consisted of three

A COMPLETE STORY

daughters; and his brother, John Boutflower, a surgeon in Manchester, the father of three sons and two daughters.

All the men of the family were very proud of their grandfather, John Boutflower, vicar of Seamer, near Scarborough, from 1790 to 1818. He was said (and that correctly) to have been in earlier life a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. My father's cousins were descendants of his first wife, whose maiden name was at that time unknown to us. My grandfather, Charles Boutflower, was the second son of his second wife, Susannah Peach, of Chalford in Gloucestershire. He was by profession a surgeon, long connected with the Fortieth Regiment; he served in the Peninsular war, and in later days had practised at Colchester. My grandmother was Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. John Douglas, sometime fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, rector of Beenham Valence. Her mother also was a Peach, of Dunkirk in the parish of Minchinhampton. Charles Boutflower and his wife were second cousins once removed.

Concerning the Dunkirk Peaches and the Douglasses my grandmother and her children had something to say; of the Chalford Peaches little or nothing was known.

My grandmother had in her possession a cushion, which she had herself worked for her aged father-in-law at Seamer, on which was depicted what she described as the Boutflower coat of arms; viz., Or, on a fesse, vert, three fleurs-de-lis, of the field. The family silver, of which there was a good deal, was all stamped with a fleur-de-lis. She had also a large silver tray, given to her husband on his departure from Colchester in 1834;

INTRODUCTION

this displayed a somewhat different coat of arms; viz., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, the tinctures not being defined.

This was all the evidence which we could produce as to our paternal pedigree up to the year 1875.

II

In the summer of the year just above mentioned, being then an undergraduate of Caius college, Cambridge, I paid a short visit to my brother Charles at Kendal. He was at that time a curate at the parish church, and had rooms at what was left of the old vicarage. It had already become a custom of mine to look through the indexes of all books that might possibly help me to recover the lost history of my family, and here were a number of folios bequeathed to his successors by William Crosby, vicar of Kendal from 1699 to 1733. Amongst them was a copy of bishop Kennet's Register, Bishop Kennet's Register and in the index "Bourflower, Mr." I looked up the passage, and found the following entry:

"Mr. John Davis, silenc'd by the Act of Uniformity at Bywell in Northumberland, afterwards liv'd at Welldon, three miles from Bywell, where he preach'd all the time of the severities of King Charles's Reign, sometimes in his own house, and sometimes at Sir William Middleton's at Belsay, sometimes at Mr. Bourflower's at Appleby."

I communicated this discovery to my father who happened at this time to be visiting the reverend G. C. Hodgson, vicar of Corbridge. The place, wrongly described as

A COMPLETE STORY

"Appleby," was by him at once identified as Apperley. The two friends went together to Bywell, and canon Dwarris, the vicar of St. Peter's, brought forth his registers. A large number of entries proved that a family of Boutflowers had occupied the neighbouring estate of Apperley from the earliest years of the register (which commences in 1663) down to 1770, or thereabouts, after which date they were for a time at Riding Mill. It became at once our business to trace them.

A definite starting-point having been now obtained, it was clear that advance might be made in three directions—upwards, downwards, and outwards. Thomas Boutflower—for such was the name of the friend of the silenced minister—must have had many ancestors bearing his own surname; as he was the father of two sons, he might be presumably the forefather of many descendants, male and female. The males would continue the line of the family; the females as a rule would marry, and form connections with other families, which would have their own habitations, estates, occupations and histories. Of some of these families records might be known or made known. Connections or friendships might be in time discovered. The story of our own folk might be extended by documents, ancient or modern. So our inquiry was likely to become wider and more wide as the search went on. And such has proved to be the case. A very large collection of facts has vastly swelled the little stock of traditional knowledge. Much information has been gleaned about our own and other families, relations, friends, or acquaintances, nearer or remote, unknown or well-known personalities. We have not unfrequently passed through the stages of possibility, presumption and probability down to the bed-rock of ascertained fact.

INTRODUCTION

After a search of sixty years there has come forth the story of an English family of the middle class, apparently dating from the days when it first possessed a surname. The record commences in the thirty-first year of Edward I, and continues through a line of free tenants of the bishopric of Durham, and Northumberland landowners, its later descendants becoming professional men, or engaged in the national services. Such a family is, of course, representative of very many other families, whose full history yet remains to be traced.

The schedule that now follows may serve a double purpose. It is primarily intended to verify statements made in the text. It may also be helpful to other students as indicating the sources from which similar information may be gathered in the compilation of their own family histories.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Admiralty Records	Inclosure of Commons: Awards
Archæologia Æliana (A.A.)	India Office Records
Brand's History of Newcastle	Local Acts of Parliament
Cambridge: Christ's Coll. Register	Mickleton's MSS.
Cambridge: St. John's Coll. Register	Newcastle Courant
Deputy Keeper of the Records' Reports	Newcastle Chronicle
Dictionary of National Biography	Newcastle Journal
Durham Cursitor's Records (D.C.R.)	Newcastle Antiquaries' Proceedings (N.A.P.)
Durham Halmote Rolls (D.H.R.)	Newcastle Merchants' Books
Durham Marriage Licences	Northumberland County History (N.C.H.)
Gentleman's Magazine	Parish Registers (R.):—
Gray's Inn Register	Alverstone
Hagat and Ward's Survey (H.W.)	Bp. Middleham
Harleian Society; Parish Registers	Bolam
Hexham Manor Rolls (H.M.R.)	Brancepeth
Hinderwell's History of Scarborough	Bywell St. Andrew (B.S.A.)
Hodgson's Northumberland (H.N.)	Bywell St. Peter (B.S.P.)
Hodgson's MSS.	Corbridge
Humberston's Survey	Durham Cathedral
Hunter's MSS.	Durham St. Giles
Hutchinson's Durham	Durham St. Oswald
	Ebchester
	Elsdon
	Exeter St. Martin

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Parish Registers—*continued*

Gateshead
Greenwich
Hexham
Medomsley
Morpeth
Newcastle All Saints
Newcastle St. John
Newcastle St. Nicholas (S.N.N.)
Ovingham
Shotley
St. Hellier's
Tanfield
Washington
Whittonstall
Witton Gilbert

Patent Rolls (P.R.)
Polling Books
Queen Anne's Apprentices
Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense
Royal College of Surgeons:
Records (R.C.S.)
State Papers (Domestic) (S.P.D.)
Stockdale's Survey
Surtees' Durham
Surtees Family History
Surtees Society's Publications (S.S.)
War Office
Wills at Somerset House, York,
Durham, Lewes, Exeter

Much assistance has been given by friends, some of whom are no longer with us: Robert Blair, colonel sir Joseph Bradney, C.B., Henry Davy, M.B., and Miss C. Davy, colonel W. M. Johnston, C.B., R. H. Leighton, canon Lysons, A. M. Oliver, Alwyn Rames, reverend G. Samuel, brigadier-general Surtees, and last, but far from least, my constant friend, Herbert Maxwell Wood. To these names must be added sir R. F. Scott, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Dr. H. E. D. Blakiston, president of Trinity college, Oxford.

The clergy have been most kind in allowing access to parish registers. The chancellor of the diocese, Mr. J. B. Lazenby, and the late clerk of the Halmote, Mr. G. A. Smith, have been similarly obliging.

Thanks are due to Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair in connection with the publication of this volume.

I

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FAMILY

IN the researches which have led to the production of the present work, the writer has found his task much simplified by the singularity of his paternal surname. No less singular is its traditional pronunciation. This has for long been sounded as if it had been written "Bow-flower."¹ The name is clearly not a place-name—the prefix "de" never occurs in connection with it, even in mediæval times. And, of course, it is not a patronymic. Nor is it one of those names which gravely or humorously suggest the character of its first owner by reference to his appearance, or behaviour, or demeanour. It is rather a name that denotes the occupation of the man to whom it was attached—the work which his neighbours observed him doing. I was led into the secret of its meaning by a working man in or about the year 1885.

I was at that time a curate in the town of Sunderland, and in my afternoon visiting met a man well known to me, coming down the street with his face set in a shrewd smile. I asked him what he was thinking of, and was met by the reply, "Why, I am thinking that I know the meaning of your name. It's what I am doing myself every day." "And what is that?"

¹ Rhyming with glow, snow, etc.

A COMPLETE STORY

“Bolting flour.” I could not but feel that my friend had hit on the truth. The liquid “l” would easily disappear in pronunciation; the preceding diphthong would continue to sound as before, i.e. as “ou” still sounds before the letter “l”: the obstinate “t” would retain its place in writing, but not in speech. I made known this conjecture before a company of the Newcastle antiquaries, whose publications were regularly sent to Dr. E. C. Clark (of Trinity hall) Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge. He noticed the matter, and wrote to the society’s secretary:

“The derivation is undoubtedly right, as shown by the old form of the name—Bultflour. ‘Bolt,’ ‘to sift,’ and ‘flour’ in the sense of ‘fine meal’ are both from the French; but probably old importations—old enough to form an English compound in 1300.”

The business of the man who “bolted” flour was to manufacture white bread, which was a novelty in the days when brown bread was still everywhere used. The strangeness of his action would be observed, and he would bear the surname which appropriately distinguished him from his neighbours. They called him, as a matter of fact, John Bultflour. He worked, no doubt, for the bishop of Durham,² and provided his master’s table with manchets of white bread. The expert who could produce this fashionable delicacy would be sure to reap his reward. It came in the form of a grant of a small estate at Farnacres in the parish of Whickham in the bishopric of Durham, and consisted of thirty acres of land, or, in the language of

² The bishop of his day is reported to have kept a sumptuous table.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FAMILY

the times, precisely one virgate; and it was to be held of the bishop in free tenancy.

In the feudal period, to which this part of our narrative belongs, the land of this country was parcelled out in large tracts amongst great owners, ecclesiastical or lay, holding their estates directly from the crown on condition of military service, to be provided when required. These were the lords of the country. They might, if they pleased, make grants to sub-tenants on their own terms. Such portions of the soil as they kept in their own hands would, to a large extent, not be under cultivation: much of the land would be waste or forest. The better parts would be enclosed, and lie in pasture or meadow. The arable land would be tilled, and worked by villans (or villagers), whose homes would cluster round their master's demesne. As his servants they occupied their cottages and gardens, and small crofts, labouring on their lord's estate for three days in the week. The unenclosed lands provided them with fuel and timber, as also, to a large extent, with meat, chiefly in the form of bacon. They probably lived in rude comfort, their main disability being the fact that they were bound to the estate, and were consequently bond-servants, or, as the north-country phrase ran, bondagers. The free tenant, on the other hand, rendered no bond-service. He simply paid a fixed annual rent to the lord of the manor.

John Bultflour, first of the name, was a person of this description. He was not what we call a freeholder. He could not part with his land without payment to his superior. But his body was free to come and go, and his time and labour were at his own disposal. His rent remained stationary. His title deed

A COMPLETE STORY

was a copy of the grant originally made to him, or his predecessors, as enrolled on the register of the manor. He held his land, to speak technically (and correctly), by copy of court roll, and became known to the law and to the public as a copyholder. The lord to whom John Bultflour I owed his estate was the bishop of Durham, and the bishop who gave it him was, no doubt, Anthony Bek, who held the see from 1283 to 1311.

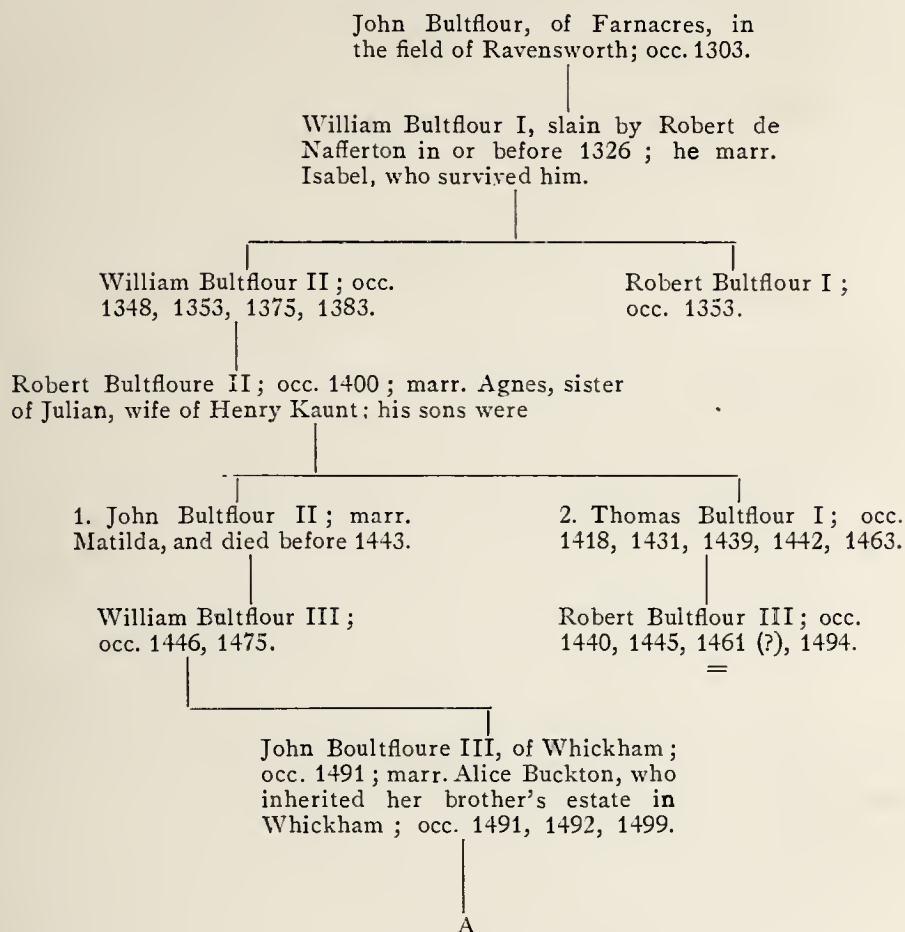
Those who are acquainted with the history of this diocese will have noted the extraordinary personality of this remarkable bishop. His best praise is the continency of his life. In other respects he appears to have been an extremely secular person; strong and vigorous, a masterful man, well-born, proud, lavish in expenditure (yet always wealthy), a brave soldier ready to fight all comers, holding his own against archbishop and king and the monks of his own cathedral. He seems to have rejoiced in contention, more especially in contention on a large scale.

Registrum Palatinum
Dunelmense

In connection with this bishop we find, that as a result of his grants of land, some friction arose as to the disturbance of rights of way in various places. The matter was settled by an award, agreed upon by four king's men and four bishop's men in Trinity term, 1303. One of the enclosers of public land was John Bultflour of Farnacres, who consequently had to surrender two of his thirty acres. He appears, however, to have been compensated by a grant of two acres in the adjoining township of Pokerley. As to the rest of his life nothing further has as yet come to light.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FAMILY

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (1)



II

THE MEDIÆVAL SUCCESSION

P.R.

A PERIOD of twenty-three years elapses during which we find no mention of the Bultfloures. Then in 1326, an entry occurs in the Patent Rolls, recording the untimely death of one William Bultfloure at Kibblesworth in the immediate neighbourhood of Farnacres. The matter is connected with a curious episode in English history, in the last year of the unfortunate reign of Edward II.

The one great blunder which rulers of all sorts should never commit is the advancement of unworthy favourites. This was the error of the king just named, an error in which he persisted so obstinately as to alienate the affections of all his subjects. At last he could not engage recruits for his armies, and as a desperate resource opened the prisons and enlisted the criminals. These persons received their freedom on the condition that for one year and one day they should serve the king as soldiers. Amongst those who were thus enlisted appears the name of Robert de Nafferton, who was in prison for the manslaughter of William Bultfloure.

This William—we shall call him William I—may well have been the son of John I. At any rate his descendants were possessors of the Farnacres and Pokerley estates. That he was comparatively a young man at the time of his death may be presumed from the fact that

THE MEDIÆVAL SUCCESSION

twenty-one years after that event, and in the days of his heir, William II, the family was under the rule of a woman, Isabel Bultfloure, probably his widow. The next glimpse which we have of the household comes in the third year of bishop Hatfield (1347), when William Bultfloure of Kibblesworth, Roger de Urpeth, and Patrick "Isabelservant" Bultfloure are tried by a commission of oyer and terminer for an assault on John Neweman of Lamesley. The servant of the family is not the servant of the young master, but of the old mistress. So the language of the cursitor's records leads us to infer.

We now proceed further with the acts of William II. First, we are told that in the eighth year of Hatfield (1353) he and others, viz., Nicholas, son of Roger del Moreside, John Mendpas, John del Moreside, and Robert Bultfloure I (a brother, I think; certainly not a son) enter into a recognizance with John de Birtley. In the same year, being that of the bishop's survey, he is described as holding in Farnacres twenty-eight acres at a rental of sixteen shillings, and two acres in Pokerley, rented at twelve pence. But he grew richer as time passed on. In 1371 he owned a rent-charge of thirteen shillings and fourpence in the neighbouring vill of Hedley. He became known and trusted by bigger men than himself. In 1375 he and John Taillour were attorneys for sir Bertram Monboucher to give full seizin in the manor of Tanfield to sir Robert de Umfreville, sir Edmund Perpound and sir Nicholas Monboucher, knights; Robert de Wycliffe, chaplain; Adam de Fenrother, warden of St. Edmund the Confessor's chapel in Gateshead; and William de Warcopp, perpetual vicar of Bedlington. In 1383 he is party to a recognizance to Nicholas de Skelton, his colleagues being Gilbert Egglyn of Birtley, William

D.C.R. (Hatfield)

D.C.R. (Hatfield)

Bishop Hatfield's
Survey

Hutchinson II, 423

D.C.R. (Fordham)

A COMPLETE STORY

de Lambton, and Robert Bultfloure. This is the last event in his career.

D.C.R. (Skirlaw)

His successor was Robert Bultfloure II, of whom we have the definite information that he married Agnes, sister of Juliana, the wife of Henry Kaunt. This marriage led to an increase in the family estate of which more will be heard. We are told of him that in the third year of bishop Skirlaw (1391), in company with Richard Fetherstonhalgh, John de Gildeforth, Henry del Spens, and Constancia, widow of William de Swalewells, he entered into a recognizance to produce to the bishop unmarried, William, son of William Swalewells, deceased—within the period of one month.

Halmote Rolls
(Neville)

He was succeeded, probably in the early years of the fifteenth century, by John Bultfloure II. Little is known of him beyond the year of his death and the name of his wife. He appears to have been a quiet and inoffensive person, who took no trouble to secure the property of Lyntes to which he was the undoubted heir. He died in 1433, apparently possessed of comfortable means, and leaving to his wife, Matilda, the whole tenure which had been William Tate's in Whickham. He was succeeded by his son, William Bultflour III.

D.C.R. (Langley)

D.C.R. (Langley)

Before passing to the career of the new head of the family, it may be well to trace out the acts of Thomas Bultflour I, whose brother's death we have just recorded. Of him and his activities there is a good deal to say. He commences his operations in 1418, when a writ of *Fieri facias* is issued against John Brytley, coroner of the ward of Chester-le-Street, Thomas Billyngham of Durham, John Ravensworth, Thomas Bultflour, William Bekley of Bekley, John Gildeford of Gateshead, and Thomas Masham. In 1431 he appears in conjunction

THE MEDIÆVAL SUCCESSION

with William Bulteflour of Lynte as a surety for the keeping of the peace by Richard Flemmyng of Gateshead towards Geoffrey Holder, Henry Ravensworth, Thomas Mody, and the public generally. In 1439 Thomas and William are again found together, a writ of *Scire facias* being issued against them at the instance of Robert Wardale and Roger Coherd. In 1442 Thomas Bultflour purchases from William lands and tenements in Pokerley. In 1444 Thomas and his son Robert (according to our enumeration Robert III) sell the same lands to Thomas Grome and his wife Margaret. In 1461 Thomas Robert Bultflour take on lease from the bishop for a term of six years a tenement and two oxgangs lying unoccupied and waste at Whickham. In 1463 Thomas Bultflour is twice fined at the Halmote court. This is his last appearance. His son Robert may have lived till 1494, in which year a person of that name was fined at the Halmote to the extent of twenty pence for an affray at Whickham.

We return now to the history of William Bultflour (William III), son of John II, and grandson of Robert II. He has already been described as living in his father's lifetime at Lynte, now called Lintz. In this locality, at a place now called Overlintz, but at that time Lofthouse-lyntes, was a property, lately owned by his father's aunt, Juliana, and her husband, Henry Kaunt, and held by military service. The wife had borne children to her husband, and he succeeded to it after her death, and himself died in 1401 without surviving issue. The wife, in whose family the title to the land had lain, left a young sister, the grandmother of William Bultflour. On the death of Kaunt, the bishop's escheator had sequestered the property. We know nothing definite

A COMPLETE STORY

D.C.R. (Neville) as to legal steps taken for the recovery of the estate till the year 1446, when, on the Wednesday next after the Epiphany, William Bultflour presented a petition in the chancery of Durham, to the effect that the bishop's hands might be removed, and that the estate might be returned to him together with mesne profits. This was granted, and the property was thenceforth held by himself and his descendants till its sale in 1596.

D.H.R. (Booth) After the recovery of this small estate we hear nothing further of its new master. All we know is that he was alive in 1475, and was fined at the Halmote for an affray on Thomas Caunce, most probably a relative of Henry Kaunt above mentioned. His successor in the family property was his son, John Boulfloure of Whickham, whom we must speak of as John III. It was in his days that the family name underwent a period of transition. In 1491 he appears as John Boutfloure, and is a juror at the Halmote court at Whickham, and this seems to have been the spelling adopted by his family, though numerous instances of variations from time to time occur.

D.H.R. (Shirwood) In 1492 a very considerable augmentation of the means of the family took place. John Boutfloure and his wife appear at the Halmote at Chester, and establish their claim in her right to the copyholds of her deceased brother John, son and heir of John and Joan Buckton. These consisted of one messuage and nine oxgangs, one messuage and six acres, nine cottages and three acres, all in the manor of Whickham. Thomas Wakefield and Nicholas Matfen were their pledges. How long these fortunate people enjoyed their increased income we have not ascertained. He at least was living in 1499, when he was surety for the sale of a cottage

Chester-le-Street

D.H.R. (Fox)

THE MEDIÆVAL SUCCESSION

in Whickham, surrendered by John Surtees to John Yoltón.

Of their son and successor, William Boutfloure IV, nothing is known beyond his parentage and the date of his death, which must have occurred in the early part of April, 1539.

On the 28th day of that month his sons Richard and Geoffrey presented themselves at the Halmote at Chester. Richard Boutfloure was sworn and admitted as heir to his father, William, son of John and Alice Boutfloure, and at the same court the said Richard demised all his father's copyholds to his younger brother Geoffrey. It would appear from this statement that Richard Boutfloure was thus left absolutely penniless, but this was not the case. He had other estate ensured to him by a conveyance from a relative, John Boutflower IV, of which we have an account as follows:

The 25th of March in the twenty-ninth year of Henry VIII, Robert Rawe, bailiff of Durham, and Richard Hedworth, bailiff of Whickham, received orders to take the surrender of John Boutffloure, who is too ill to go to Durham, of one messuage and one oxgang of land in Whickham for the use and profit of Geoffrey Boutflour and of one messuage and six acres, and one cottage and four acres, for the use and profit of Richard Boutfloure. On the last day of the same month they took the surrender and certified the matter to the bishop.

Richard Boutfloure was not therefore left completely destitute. He lived on at Whickham till May, 1549, and at his death left his estate to his wife Elizabeth, who was admitted tenant for life, Geoffrey Boutfloure and John Wakefield being her pledges. She died before November 11, 1575.

A COMPLETE STORY

It is but natural to suppose that the last named John Boutfloure was uncle to the two young men. And we cannot but think that they had yet another uncle, to whom the younger brother became much more indebted. This person was Ralph Boutflower I of Apperley in Northumberland.

NOTE.—The above conjecture appears to be verified by the pedigree on page 28.

III

APPERLEY

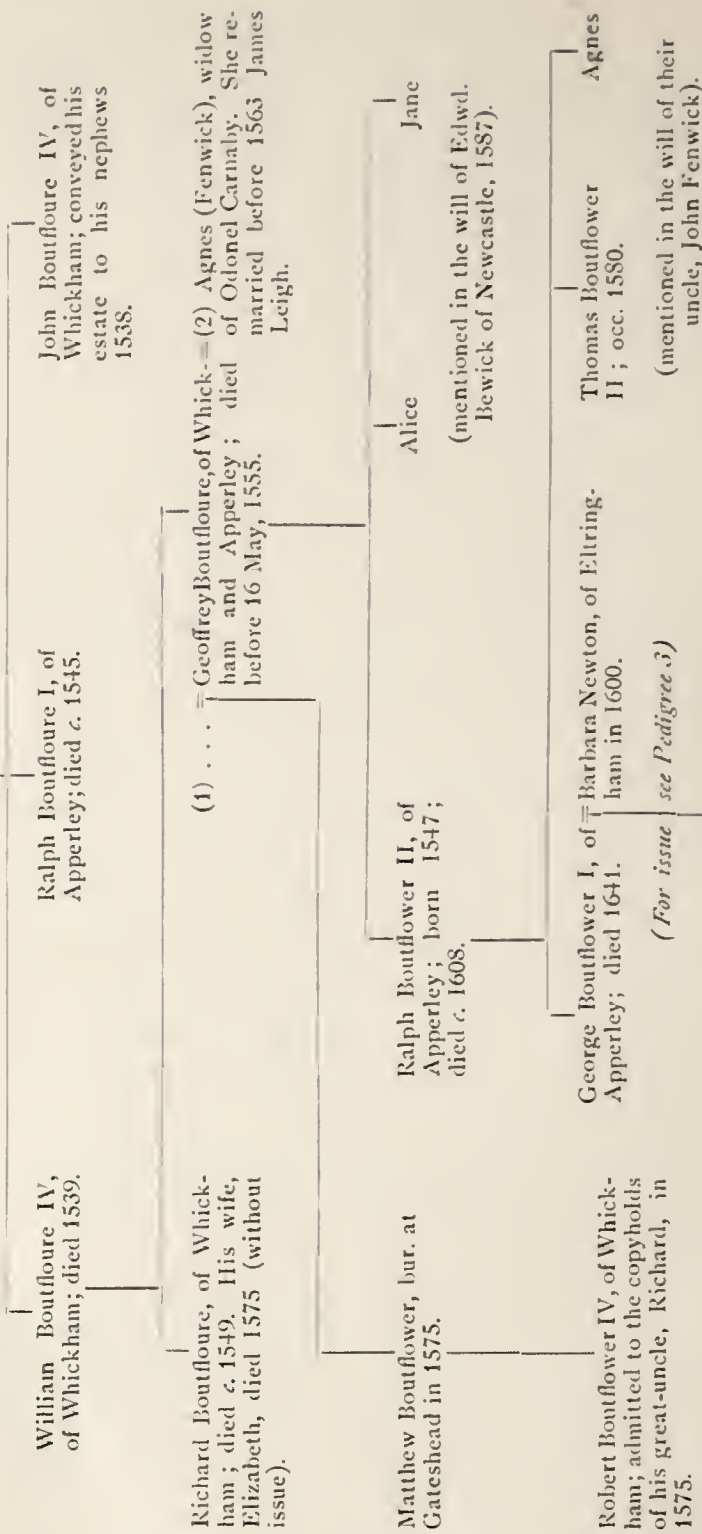
THE messuage and estate of Apperley, which passed into the hands of the Boutflowers towards the close of the first half of the sixteenth century, is situated in the ancient parish of Bywell St. Peter in Northumberland. The house stands close to the northern and western slopes of a high plateau of level ground projecting from the range which forms the watershed between the valleys of the Tyne and the Derwent. The house looks southwards towards the chapel of Whittonstall which stands on the summit of the range, and lies within the boundaries of the chapelry. Here, no doubt, the Boutflowers worshipped, and here they were buried, though till the middle of the eighteenth century all registration is confined to the books of the mother church.³ The township of Apperley, which is conterminous with the estate, consists of 428 acres. The present homestead is a small house, no part of which can be identified with the mansion of eight chimneys occupied by the Boutflowers in 1663.

The early history of this property is obscure. It must not be confused with that of another Apperley in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew and chapelry of Blanchland; where there was once a chapel which was

³ The marriage register of Whittonstall begins in 1754: those for baptism and burial in 1774.

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (2)

A



B

APPERLEY

granted to Blanchland abbey. Hence the references to "Apperley" need careful sifting.

As to the particular place bearing that name in which we are here interested, we are told that in 1283, P.R.

John, son of Roger, a burgess of Newcastle, had a park at Appletrelegh in Bywell, into which Peter del Hagh and Thomas de Shotley had broken, and felled the trees.

More important is the statement that in 1307 Adam de Menevyle's boundaries in Apperley are mentioned. Of H. and W. quoted in N.C.H., vol. VI

this person a good deal is known. He acquired lands in Broomley, Hindley, Newlands and Whittonstall, all in the immediate neighbourhood. So we are not surprised to find Thomas Menevill at Apperley in 1366. N.C.H., vol. VI

The main line of that family terminated with his elder brother, whose only child married successively two knights of the bishopric of Durham; but Thomas must have left heirs, for as late as 1479 Robert Meneville appoints Robert Newton of Stoksfield and Nicholas Newton of Apperley as trustees to convey that estate to another Robert Meneville, of Sledwish, and his wife, with remainder to the grantor's heirs. Then comes a period during which we have no records. Hunter's MSS., vol. IV, p. 419

The Boutflowers first appear in the district in 1538, N.C.H., vol. VI when Raufe Buytflore is at Whittonstall, and John Bowtfloyr is at Hindley. There is another John at Bywell, and they all have a strong settlement in Newcastle. But Ralph was most probably the possessor of Apperley; for when Geoffrey Boutflower's second wife becomes the mother of their first child, he receives the name of Ralph. This took place in 1547. A.A., ser. 3, vol. III

Geoffrey Boutflower thus became a man of substantial means. We are told that he was the owner of another property, not hitherto mentioned, at Beamish,

A COMPLETE STORY

H.R.

S.P.D. (Elizabeth),
vol. LI

R: Gateshead

D.C.R.

holding it from the earl of Westmorland. He was clearly a thrifty person, and held his estate well together. But his life was not a long one. He died shortly before May 16, 1555, on which date his wife Agnes was admitted at the Halmote to his copyholds at Whickham and elsewhere. These she continued to enjoy till her stepson, Matthew Boutflower, attained his majority. Of his own mother's name and history we have no account. He seems to have somewhat quickly dissipated his fortune; for at the muster⁴ at Gateshead in 1569, he appears on foot, and armed solely with a "bille." He died in that town in 1575, leaving behind him a son called Robert, who in the same year succeeded to the copyholds held by his great-aunt, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Boutflower. Concerning the fate of this line of the family, I have no further information.

H.N.

N.C.H., vol. XII

The second wife of Geoffrey Boutflower was a daughter of John Fenwick of Ryal, and Joan Clavering of Callaley. Her long pedigree is to be found in the new *County History of Northumberland*. Her elder brother, before the close of his short life, became sir Roger Fenwick, whose family settled down at Wallington. Her younger brother, John, held for life a portion of the family estate of Walker. Her only sister was wife to Oswin Wooderington (or Widdrington) of Ryal. She declares herself at the Halmote as widow of Odonel Carnaby, late wife to Geoffrey Boutflower, and now (in 1563) remarried to James Leigh. She had by her first husband a son named George Carnaby, and by her second match two sons, Ralph and Thomas, and one daughter who bore her own name,

⁴ The musters of persons holding lands by military service were from time to time held on Gateshead Fell, or Chester Moor; and for Northumberland, at Stagshaw Bank.

APPERLEY

Agnes. All these are mentioned in the will of their uncle, John Fenwick of Walker (October 10, 1580), who S.S., No. 38 leaves to Ralph "three draught oxen, which he hath of mine," to Thomas "a stot of three years," and to Agnes "two ky and ten lammes."

Ralph Boutflower II must have been a child of seven or eight years old at the time of his father's death in 1554. We hear nothing of him till 1575, when he S.S., No. 21 appears in the ecclesiastical court in the case of Thomas Manwell against Helynor Colson. These two persons had some three years previously become handfasted (or betrothed) by giving and receiving of tokens. Then Thomas went to sea, and no news came of him for two years and a half. He was reported to be dead, and his brothers talked of dividing his goods; and Helynor engaged herself to John Boutflower. Then Manwell returned from the seas, and claimed his affianced bride. Amongst the witnesses appear Robert and Christopher Newton, and Ralph Boutflower of Apperley, county Northumberland, gentleman, who declares that he is twenty-eight years of age.

That Ralph Boutflower married, and that he had S.S., No. 38 issue George, his eldest son, is stated in John Fenwick's will lately referred to. The boy is not forgotten by his great-uncle, who leaves him twenty sheep hogges. Who his mother was is not definitely known. Possibly a member of the Hedworth family, for long closely associated with Whickham. The register of St. R: S.N.N. Nicholas, Newcastle, has a curious baptismal entry—"1586, May 8, Isbell, daughter of Anthonie Hedworth merchant. Sureties, Mr. Christopher Hedworth of Apperlie, gent.; Mrs. Simpson, wife of George Simpson, draper, and Mrs. Elisabeth Hedworth of the countrey."

A COMPLETE STORY

This may be the first of similar hints that the large house at Apperley could provide a home for friends of the family.

D.C.R.

In 1596 there is record of the sale of the property at Lintes, which had been just one hundred and fifty years in the hands of the Boutflowers. The purchaser was Nicholas Hedley, a merchant of Newcastle, who (no doubt after depositing a fine in the hamper) received the necessary pardon from Tobias, bishop of Durham.

The date of Ralph Boutflower's death is uncertain. It occurred not later than 1608.

The period we have just described marks a distinct epoch in the history of the Boutflowers. Henceforth in the parish registers the heads of the house are "Mr." and "Mrs." The possession of a fair landed estate, and their connection with the Fenwicks provided them with a county status. They take to themselves a coat of arms.⁵ They form alliances with well-known families, and are brought into contact with persons who have a place in history. They begin to understand other arts than that of farming. They find employment in the professions and services. One of them is a merchant—only one, for in that direction the powers of their race are limited. The Boutflowers can earn money, and save money, and spend money, and give money. But in one respect they fail—they very rarely make money.

⁵ Vert, a chevron; in chief three fleurs-de-lis, or. (When the family began to bear arms, the humble original was lost sight of, and we have the chevron, probably representing a *butt* or end of a house with the *flowers* in chief: but naturally for the field the colour *green* is chosen, and, as naturally, the nobler metal for the charge.—PROFESSOR E. C. CLARKE, 1902.)

IV

DEVELOPMENTS

GEORGE BOUTFLOWER I is first mentioned in the will of his father's uncle, John Fenwick of Walker. He is S.S., No. 38 described as the eldest son of Ralph Boutflower, and consequently in due time he became the owner of Apperley. His father was born in 1547, and he was probably a promising boy of ten or twelve years old or thereabouts when his great-uncle died. In the year 1600 he took to himself a wife—Barbara Newton of Eltringham. They were married at St. Giles's, Durham, on October 5 in that year. This looks very much like a runaway match, both parties being from the Tyneside. It may possibly be referred to in an old piece of needlework, wrought by the hands of Mary Boutflower in 1642, which I recovered for my cousin some few years ago. It represents a shepherdess with an attendant swain, who is pointing to a church with three towers situated on a hill, evidently Durham cathedral: on the left is a town by a river, and peering forth suspiciously from its chimneys is the face of a Puritan minister with steeple-crowned hat. This marriage marks the continuance of a long and faithful friendship between two Tyneside families.

R: St. Giles,
Durham

The life of George Boutflower lasted on into the fifth decade of the seventeenth century. His appearances are numerous in the documents of that time. In 1612 his name occurs in the will of Ralph Surtees of New Hindley, Will (Durham)

A COMPLETE STORY

whose wife, Jennet, is appointed for life to the heirship of his goods, and after her death his cousin, George Boutflower of Apperley. In 1617 he buys of Henry Robson a free tenement in Hyndley, held by an annual payment of five shillings. In 1618 a lease was granted to Edward Bee, esq., of fifty-one acres of land called the Intake, formerly in the possession of Charles, earl of Westmorland, but lately in the tenure of George Boutflower. In 1621 he is a juror at an inquisition held after the death of his cousin, Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield. In 1623 he is a supervisor of the will of his brother-in-law, Richard Newton of Eltringham. In 1626 he and his son William, with two others, are supervisors of the will of Ralph Swalwell of the Woodside, under which Jane Boutflower receives a legacy of a red cow—she is probably the sister of the testator's wife. Finally, in 1639 George Boutflower of Apperley and Lancelot Newton of Stocksfield become lessees of the valuable Bywell fishery. Newton died within the year, and his partner did not long survive him. His death is recorded on a monumental slab at Whittonstall as occurring on February 21, 1641.

Rev. E. H. Adamson

P.R. (Jas. 1)

N.A.P., ser. 3,
vol. X

Will (Durham)

Will (Durham)

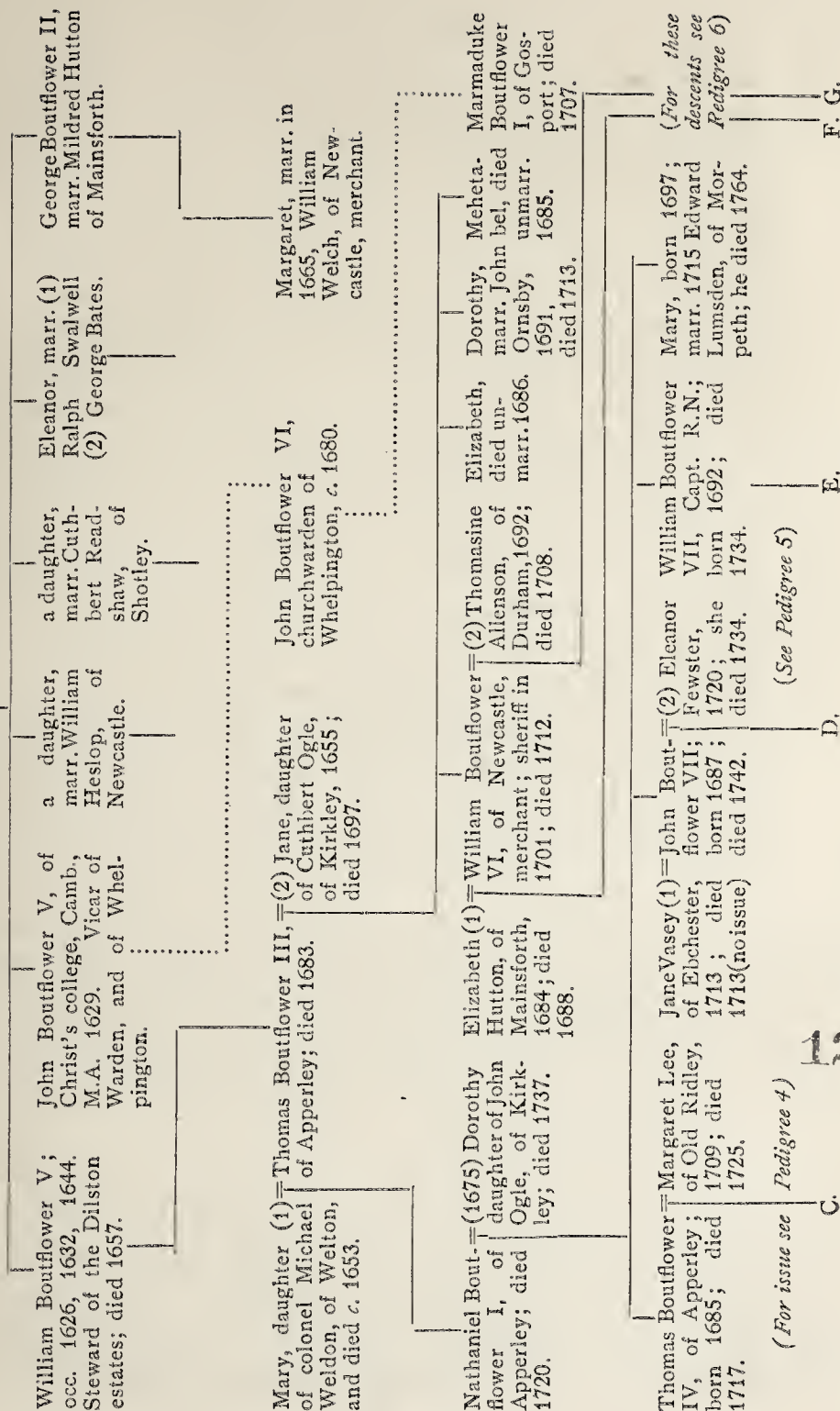
A.A., ser. 2,
vol. XIII

Will (Durham)
Ralph Swalwell 1626

George Boutflower is known to have been the father of at least six children. Of his three daughters it is probable that the first was the wife of William Heslop of Newcastle, the second was the wife of Cuthbert Readshaw of the Snods in Shotley, and the youngest, Eleanor, married (1) Ralph Swalwell, and (2) George Bates. The case of the sons is more puzzling. There is a William, a John, and a George. William's name occurs most frequently, John's occasionally, George's never during his father's lifetime till, two months before its close, he takes to himself a wife. On the other hand William must

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (3)

B



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A COMPLETE STORY

have married early; his only son, Thomas, married a second wife in 1653. William was probably the eldest son, John came second, and George may have been the youngest of the three, a not very brisk person and possibly delicate or dull. We propose to record what is known of them on this basis.

Concerning William Boutflower V, whom (till we have evidence to the contrary) we set down as the eldest son of George Boutflower I, he must have been born at the very beginning of the seventeenth century. In his young days he is much in his father's company. Then follows a period when he is not much at home: he has married, and has a home of his own, possibly not very far away. Simultaneously, that is, in the year 1644, a certain Mr. Bootflower is employed as land-agent by sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, whose daughter, Elizabeth, was wife to George Boutflower's second cousin, sir William Fenwick of Meldon. What is precisely said about this Mr. Bootflower is as follows (it comes by way of complaint from sir Edward's tenants in Newton Hall):

Quoted in Forster's
History of Corbridge
(Newcastle 1881)

“Now the rent of the said land is demanded from us by Mr. Bootflower, which we did not expect would be required, in that at Candlemas last our hay, corne, horses, sheepe, and beasts were violently taken from us by the Scottish army: the traine of artillery lay in our poor stede five days and six nights.”

Mr. “Bootflower” is clearly sir Edward's land-agent. This was corroborated by a statement made to me by Mr. R. D. Marshall, late of Castlerigg, Keswick, and owner of the Derwentwater lands. “I have seen your name before. It occurs somewhere in my deeds.” The

DEVELOPMENTS

person thus mentioned or referred to is, I take it, William Boutflower. His death must have occurred early in 1657, when, in the London Court of Probate, administration of his estate was committed to "his natural, lawful, and only son, Thomas." Somerset House

John Boutflower V is the second son of George. In 1617 he was old enough to witness a deed. It must have been about that date that he was sent to school at Cambridge, with a view of passing on into the University. His entrance at Christ's college, Cambridge, took place in 1625. The college books thus describe this part of his career. We translate into English, as follows: Christ's College,
Cambridge (Register)

"John Boulflower of Northumberland, son of George in the aforesaid county, sipped the rudiments of learning in the public school at Cambridge under the auspices of Mr. Lovering, headmaster of the same: he was admitted first at Pembroke Hall under Mr. Paley; and thence after a short stay migrated to our college, and was admitted a minor pensioner, 20 April, 1625, under Mr. Alsop, and paid for entrance . . . x shillings."

He took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1629, and proceeded Master in 1632, on each occasion being accompanied by John Milton the poet, a contemporaneous member of his own college. We have no record of his ordination, but find him in 1633 presented to the vicarage of Warden in the gift of his father's kinsman, sir John Fenwick. He became chaplain to bishop Morton, who presented him in 1638 to the vicarage of Whelpington. Hodgson's history makes here two incompatible statements: (1) that his successor at Warden was instituted to that vicarage after the death of Masson's Life of
Milton
Diocesan Registry
(Durham)
Hodgson's
Northumberland

A COMPLETE STORY

J. Boutflore, late incumbent, in 1642: (2) that he was succeeded at Whelpington by John Ladler in 1671. In whatever year he died, it is probable that he lived at Whelpington. The chalice belonging to that church, though without hallmarks, is supposed to date from about 1680, and bears the name of John Boulflower, churchwarden, probably the son of the former vicar. From which we infer that the vicar was a married man, and left surviving issue. This point will come up later.

R: Witton Gilbert

Will at London
proved, 1651

George Boutflower II was probably his father's third son. His life has been mentioned as uneventful. In 1641 he married at Witton Gilbert, of which her uncle Henry was perpetual curate, Mildred, the daughter of Ralph Hutton of Mainsforth, a barrister-at-law, and official to the dean and chapter of Durham. This match probably came about by the fact that his brother was the bishop's chaplain. He lived at Apperley with his mother after his father's death. In 1645 he made his will, which was proved at London in 1651. To his mother he left three kine and four oxen to plough her ground withal, or £12 to buy the same; to his only child, Margaret, £100, in the hands of sir Henry Anderson of Newcastle, being a bond in his wife's name before marriage, and land mortgaged to him for the sum of £30, and paying interest £4; the rest of his estate to his wife, she to be sole executrix; his brothers, William Heslop and Cuthbert Readshaw, his nephew, George Heslop, his wife's uncle, Mr. Arthur Hutton, and Mr. Gabriel Jackson, to be supervisors.

Licence (Durham)

George Boutflower II died in 1649. The daughter, Margaret, probably remained with her relatives at Apperley, and married in 1665 William Welch of Newcastle, merchant.

V

PURITANISM

THE long period of some forty years during which George Boutflower presided at Apperley seems to have been honourable to himself and beneficial to his family. His eldest son becomes land-agent to the Radcliffes at Dilston; the second son is a clergyman and chaplain to a very worthy bishop; the third son makes a match that connects him with a good many dignitaries of the cathedral. The monotony of the family life is relieved, and acquaintance and alliance are made with persons of education and ability, people who were sufficiently alive to questions political and religious.

Thomas Boutflower III, son of William Boutflower V, and grandson of George Boutflower I, reaped the advantage of his grandfather's wisdom, and proved himself to be a steadfast man, who had definite religious convictions and faithfully maintained them. In contrast with his uncles, who held by church and king, he ranged himself among the Puritans. His first wife was the niece of a great Puritan, probably the strongest man of this party in the county of Northumberland. The name of George Fenwick of Brinkburn stands high in the local history of the seventeenth century. He entered at Gray's Inn in 1622, emigrated to America in 1639, returned in D.N.B. 1644, found a seat as member for Morpeth in the Long Parliament, and was elected twice for Berwick in the

A COMPLETE STORY

Parliaments of Cromwell. He was governor of Berwick, where he rebuilt the parish church, and was created admiral of the bishopric. He died in Sussex in 1656-7.

Will (Lewes)

N.C.H., vol. X

R: All Saints',
Newcastle

R: Morpeth

R: S.N.N.

In his will there is mention made of his "niece Bootflower's boy." She herself was Mary Weldon, daughter of colonel Michael Weldon of Welton. She and her sister Dorothy, who married captain Richard Clifton, deputy governor of Edinburgh castle, were the two children of colonel Fenwick's eldest sister. Her life was sadly short; she left only one child, Nathaniel Boutflower. In 1653 Thomas Boutflower married a second wife, Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Ogle of Kirkley, the mother of one son and three daughters. She lived for many years, dying at Newcastle in 1697.

Calamy, quoted by
Kennet

Will (Durham)

N.C.H., vol. VI

The two wives of Thomas Boutflower were members of Puritan families, and probably as zealously affected as their husband. The intruding vicar of Bywell St. Peter, Mr. John Davis, a Cambridge man and fellow of Magdalene college, was a close friend of the family, though as the language of the time went, he was not a Presbyterian (as we presume Thomas Boutflower to have been), but "of the Congregational judgement." His discourses were much admired. After his ejection, and the passing of the five-mile act, he continued to preach, sometimes at Mr. Boutflower's house at Apperley. Another intimate friend was Thomas Trewren, intruded into Ovingham, and also in time ejected. His will was proved in 1676; Thomas Boutflower was one of the supervisors, and there is a bequest to him of a clock.

Shortly after his accession to his father's estate Thomas Boutflower became a commissioner of assessment. As for his own property the details of his estate appear in the County Rate of 1663. The valuation of

PURITANISM

Apperley is set down as £50. He has land moreover in the adjoining townships: in Hassex, to the extent of £6; in Hindley of £14; in Wheelbirks of £8; in Mickley of £1; in Rotchelle Foot of £2 10s. In 1676 came the unpopular chimney tax. He pays eightpence for his eight chimneys; the squire at Healey pays ninepence; Bywell hall, sixpence; St. Peter's vicarage, threepence. The great houses at Wallington and Dilston have twenty chimneys, or more. From all which we infer that the house at Apperley was rather a large house for the size of the estate.

We have now arrived at a date when the local parish registers begin to be of use to us. The act for the keeping of these books was passed in 1538. A few parishes in England have preserved their registers intact from that year. By far the largest part of the Northumberland registers commence in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Those at Bywell St. Peter begin in 1663. In 1665 we have the marriage of William Welch and Ann Boutflower. (This is an error; the licence granted at Durham rightly calls her Margaret.) In 1675 Mrs. Mary Bootflower; in 1681 Milisent Boutflower is buried. And then we come to the burial of Mr. Thomas Bootflower in 1683-4. (Mrs. Betty Boutflower is buried in 1699.)

R: B.S.P.

Licence from
Durham Registry

R: B.S.P.

? daughter of
Nathaniel Bout-
flower

Thomas Boutflower's will is at Durham. It was made and signed only five days before his funeral. It says nothing about his elder son, Nathaniel, whose interests were probably protected by a settlement; as a matter of fact the real estate went to him. The testator makes a joyful confession of faith and hope, but he is anxious about his three daughters and "poor relicts," Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Mehetabel. The two first are each of them to have £200, and, if woods sell well, the

Will (Durham)

A COMPLETE STORY

third sister is to have the like sum; if not, £150. The widow, Jane, and the younger son, William, are to be executors; cousin Richard Newton of Eltringham, and cousin George Heslope of Newcastle, supervisors. His personal estate is valued at £60; debts due to him £4 10s.; on the other hand he is £50 in debt to his son William; other small debts and the cost of his funeral (£30) bring up that side of the ledger to £89 13s. 6d. The widow and daughters made their home with or near the merchant son in Newcastle, where the youngest sister died in 1685; the eldest in the following year. The second sister, Dorothy, married in 1691 John Ornsby of Newcastle, draper.

R: S.N.N.

Licence from
Durham Registry

N.C.H.

The Davys of
Ottery St. Mary
R: Bolam

R: B.S.P.

Rev. G. Samuel,
Tow Law

The long pedigrees of Thomas Boutflower's wives are duly recorded in the *Northumberland County History*, volumes X and XII. His successor at Apperley is the only child of the first wife. He bears the Puritan name of Nathaniel. According to the tradition of his direct descendants he was a captain in the army. He was born in or about 1650, and in 1675 married, at Bolam, Dorothy, the eldest daughter of his stepmother's brother John, son and heir of Cuthbert Ogle of Kirkley. The baptisms of his four children are registered, with every variety of spelling, in the books of Bywell St. Peter. The eldest son, Thomas, was baptized on October 25, 1685; John, on January 5, 1687; William, January 2, 1692; Mary, March 25, 1697. They too must have been brought up among the Puritans, for the old attachment continued, and as late as midsummer, 1699, the house of Nathaniel Boutflower at Apperley, near Hedley Woodside, was registered before the justices as a place licenced for the worship of God. It was not till nine years later that the Apperley family conformed to their country's

PURITANISM

religion. Then, in 1708, the parish books announce in Parish Books, B.S.P. rather large and triumphant characters—"Mr. Nathaniel Boutflower, parishioner and vestryman." It is to be hoped that this event did not hasten the end of that stalwart nonconformist, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogle, who with her unmarried daughter, Katharine, had made her home in the house of her son-in-law, where she died and from which she was buried on December 31, 1708.

R: B.S.P.

The friendship which existed between the Kirkley and Apperley families, and was yet to run on for another hundred years, was very intimate in the lifetime of Nathaniel Boutflower. His wife's brother, Ralph Ogle, had succeeded to his patrimonial estate in 1699. He had married the heiress of a wealthy man, John Thomson, who, though ejected from the great rectory of Bothal in 1662, had found no need to put down his carriage and pair. Ralph Ogle did not live long in possession of the estate which had descended to him. He died in 1705, leaving a large and young family to the care of his brothers, Nathaniel Boutflower of Apperley, and Will (Durham) Thomas Ogle of Newcastle, executors and trustees of his estate. The second boy in this family had received the Christian name of his uncle, Nathaniel, and that name was preserved amongst the Ogles in succeeding generations.

In 1709 Thomas Boutflower IV, being then of the R: B.S.P. age of twenty-four, married Mrs. Margaret Lee, a widow, and a near neighbour, living at Old Ridley. We have met with this name before in connection with the Fenwick ancestors. In that case and probably also in this there appears to be a link with the Lees, who resided in, and took their name from the parish of St. John Lee, near Hexham. She is known to have had property at Acomb

A COMPLETE STORY

H.M.R.

R: B.S.P.

and at Wall, both in that parish, and possessed also a small estate of her own in the valley of the West Allen. The young people found a home in the great house at Apperley for the short term of their married life. There, no doubt, their four children were born: (1) William, baptized December 19, 1710; (2) Elizabeth, September 2, 1712; (3) Barbara, July 28, 1714; (4) Dorothy, March 28, 1717. The burial of their father took place on May 5 of the last-named year.

R: Ebchester

R: B.S.P.

The second son of Nathaniel and Dorothy was called by the name of his maternal grandfather, John. He too lived at Apperley, where he was needed to work the estate, at any rate after his brother's death, and possibly before it. In 1712 he married his first wife, Jane. She was the only child of John Vasey of Ebchester. In 1713 she died, and he remained a widower for six years. Then he married a second wife, who bore him a family, of which more is to be said hereafter.

The third son of Nathaniel was William VII. He was brought up to a seafaring life, and became a captain in the Royal Navy. I have in my possession a memorandum of his services, which were as follows:

Admiralty Records

"Entered the service as a volunteer, 1708; midshipman by preferment, 1709; by request, 1710; passing certificate, 1716; lieutenant's commission, 1717; captain of the *Guarland*, then of the *Scarborough*, 1728; commander of the *Flamborough*, 1732; of the *Wolf*, 1733; died at Port Antonio, December 22, 1734."

Dict. of National
Biography

The commission appointing him commander of the *Flamborough* was signed at Jamaica, October, 1732, by his first cousin, sir Chaloner Ogle, eventually admiral of the fleet, of whose life a good deal may be found in

PURITANISM

many accessible authorities. Captain Boutflower married, but whom and when and where we do not as yet know.

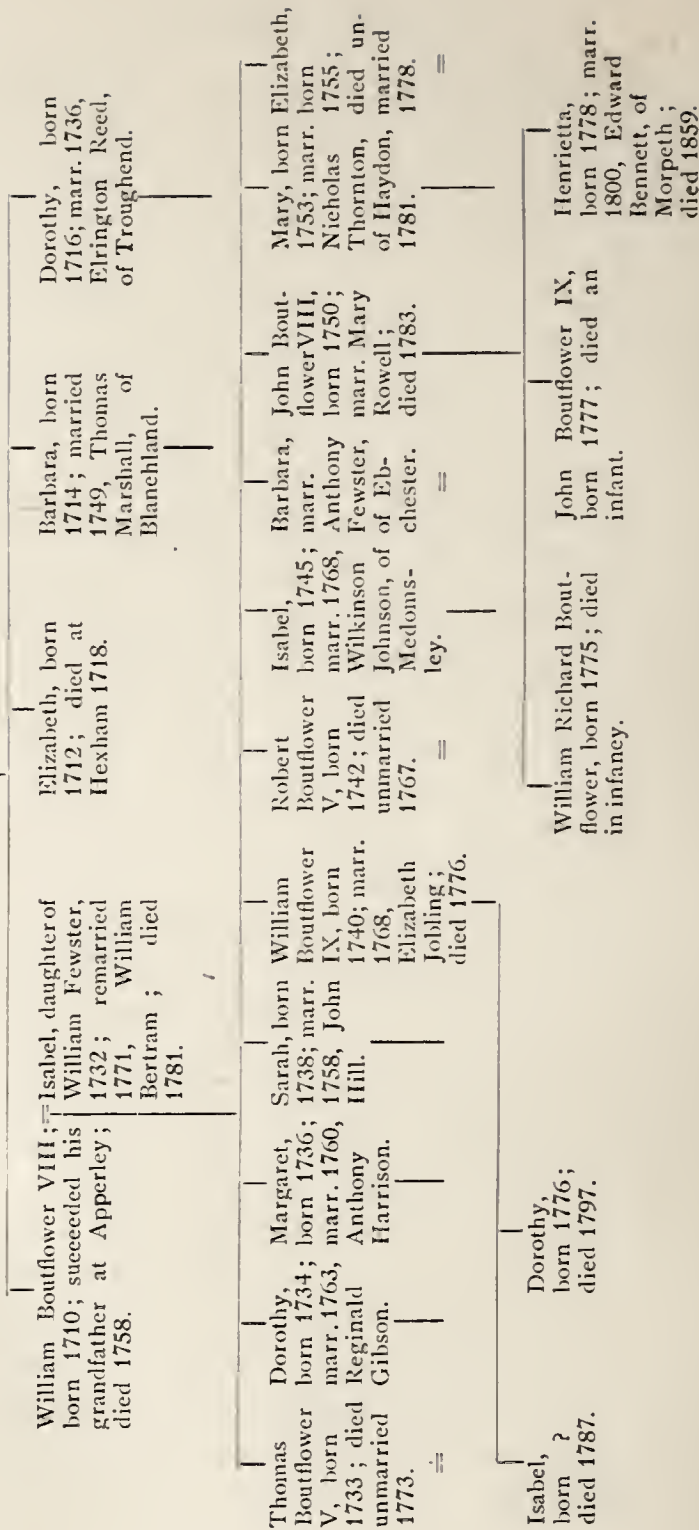
A daughter, Mary, died in her infancy. His son, R: Morpeth
Edward Boutflower, inherited his father's estate, consist- Will (London)
ing of £100 in the hands of Ralph Morison, a clerk in the bank of England, £80 in the hands of Reynold Hall of Newbegin, and other moneys due, which were in time paid to Mr. Morison, who together with Edward Lumsden of Morpeth executed the will. The tuition of the boy was committed to Mr. Lumsden.

The youngest child of Nathaniel Boutflower was his daughter Mary. She married at the age of eighteen R: St. Oswald, Durham
Edward Lumsden above mentioned. He left no surviving issue. His career was creditable; he was many times elected a bailiff of his own town. He left a considerable estate, real and personal. His wife was to enjoy his freeholds and leaseholds all her days; they were then to pass to his own kin, and no doubt did so. Mr. Will (Durham)
Lumsden died in 1764.

During the later years of his life, Nathaniel Boutflower's name occurs but seldom. From 1708 downwards his son Thomas represents the family. In the election of 1710 Thomas Boutflower gives his vote for Forster and Ogle. In that of 1715 the father and son County Poll-Books
both vote for Francis Delaval. This is the last entry we have concerning the former. Then in 1720 occurs the burial of "Mr. Nathanael Boutflower of Apperley." R: B.S.P.
We regret that no traces of his will exist at Durham, or York, or London. As to his real estate at Apperley or elsewhere, it descended to his grandson, William Boutflower, a boy of ten years old. Mrs. Dorothy Boutflower R: B.S.P.
survived her husband, living on, probably in the old home, till 1737.

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (4)

C.



VI

THE LAST LANDOWNERS

At the time of his grandfather's death, William Boutflower VIII was living with his mother and sisters at Hexham. This arrangement, no doubt, continued till the death of the mother. She was buried at Whitton- R: B.S.P.
stall on June 17, 1725, and eight months later administration of her personal estate was granted in the court at York to Lancelot Allgood, a principal creditor. Her Admon, York
property called Blackcleugh in west Allendale she had secured to her daughters by a trust created in 1717, and H.M.R.
that in St. John Lee descended to her son. The parish registers of Hexham show that she was discreet in her R: Hexham
friendships. She was godmother to children of two successive schoolmasters, and to a son of Mr. George "Mittforth" the apothecary, whose whole family were i.e., Mitford
largely sponsored by the Boutflowers in general, his wife, Elizabeth Paston, being a niece of the old lady at Apperley (Mrs. Dorothy Boutflower).

On the death of their mother, her surviving children—for the eldest daughter had died at Hexham—probably R: Hexham
returned to their old home. Their uncle John and his second wife shortly after removed to Tanfield, when William Boutflower, now aged eighteen, began to look after his own land. In 1732, having now attained

A COMPLETE STORY

R: Lamesley

his majority, he married at Lamesley chapel, Isabel, daughter of William Fewster of the parish of Merrington, and niece of his uncle's wife. The issue of this marriage consisted of eleven children, the baptisms of all of whom are enrolled at Bywell St. Peter. The names and dates are as follows: Thomas, May 14, 1733; Dorothy, January 22, 1734; Margaret, December 31, 1736; Sarah, December 1, 1738; William, January 6, 1740; Robert, January 11, 1742; Isabel, March 27, 1745; Barbara, July 26, 1747; John, February 8, 1750; Mary, February 21, 1753; Elizabeth, July 6, 1755.

R: B.S.P.

Parish Books, B.S.P.

Newcastle, August
'15, 1747

We now turn to such incidents as are connected with the personal life of William Boutflower; and first, as to his estate the parish books of Bywell St. Peter tell us that in 1725 he was possessed of land in Hindley, rented at £25 yearly, and that Apperley was worth £97 plus £86—apparently there were two farmholds. He was also possessor of a farm at west Acomb, with rights of common, and a fourth part of the tithe (the acreage is not stated). This he advertised for sale in 1747. He came into possession, at what date is uncertain, of the Riding Mill, previously owned by a spendthrift cousin, the whole extent being 303 acres in the townships of Broomhaugh and Riding.

Parish Books, B.S.P.

In 1730 he was appointed a member of the Four and Twenty of Bywell St. Peter. He attended regularly, and his signature is generally second on the list.

In 1734 he figures as a sportsman. It is well known that at this period and earlier the Radcliffes were in trouble. James, third earl of Derwentwater, had been attainted in 1716, but the rights of his son John were secured by a marriage settlement. The young heir died in 1731, and the government seized his property and

THE LAST LANDOWNERS

handed it over to Greenwich hospital. A survey was taken in 1735, and it was reported that a good deal of private hunting had been going on, the three chief offenders being John Fenwick of Bywell, William Boutflower of Apperley, and sir Edward Blackett of Matfen; N.C.H., vol. X the two first were kinsmen to the late owners; the third was connected with a Newcastle lawyer, who may have been their legal adviser. They had probably continued to avail themselves of favours granted to themselves or their forefathers.

In 1747 William Boutflower was on the commission for repair of what we now call the Newcastle and Otterburn road with his brother-in-law, Elrington Reed, 22 Geo. II, Private Acts and his cousin, Robinson Boutflower. Of both of these more remains to be said.

In 1752 he was a commissioner for the division of the east and west commons of Hexhamshire. In 1755 he 27 Geo. II, Private Acts acted in the same capacity in regard to Shildon Moor.

There is reason to suppose that during a considerable part of William Boutflower's life, his cousin, Richard Newton, was an inmate of the house at Apperley. In 1734 the two friends are both described as of Apperley; County Poll-Books they both voted at the election of that year for James Fenwick. In 1747 the same thing occurs; they both of them vote for Lancelot Algood. In each case Mr. Newton's qualification is his freehold in Eltringham.

Before coming to the close of William Boutflower's career it may be well to state what is known of his sisters. The elder of these bore the Newton name of Barbara. We find her in 1737 at Riding Mill, probably H.M.R. keeping house for her widowed uncle, John Boutflower.

In 1748, at the age of thirty-four, she married Thomas R: B.S.P. Marshall of Blanchland, managing agent and partner N.C.H., vol. V

A COMPLETE STORY

with Isaac Cookson of Newcastle and others, in the working of a lead mine and smelting-mill in the vicinity of his own home. The issue of this marriage was one son, also called Thomas. Of his father we shall have more to say.

R: Morpeth

R: St. Mary, So.
Bailey, Durham

N.C.H., vol. VI

Will (Durham)

Dorothy Boutflower, the younger sister of William and Barbara, married at Morpeth in 1736 a man of wealth, but clearly not of wisdom—Elrington Reed of Troughend, the inheritor of a huge property in Redesdale, and a descendant of Percy (i.e. Percival) Reed, the hero of a well-known and beautiful ballad. Gabriel Reed, his father, had married in 1711, Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of John Elrington of Elrington and Espersields. Her elder sister was the wife of Christopher Hunter, M.D., a notable antiquary, sometime fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. The two sisters owned a good deal of property, especially in the valley of the Derwent. The outlook for Dorothy Boutflower and her husband was exceedingly promising. But somehow or other things went wrong, whether through feasting and gambling, or by lead-mining, or (probably) by injudicious friendships, or (to a large extent, certainly) by the erection of a very large house, which still stands on the Corbridge and Elishaw road. In 1750 the estates by the Derwent were sold; in 1758 Elrington Reed died. He left a will, dated two years previously, in which he appoints Thomas Ord of Hexham, apothecary and surgeon, and Thomas Marshall of Blanchland trustees of his estate during the minority of his only son. They are to raise £18,000 to pay his debts, to secure £20 a year to his wife, and provide his four daughters with fortunes of £700 apiece. They are specially urged to obtain the enclosure of the commons.

THE LAST LANDOWNERS

The wife died in 1762; the son, who bore his father's name, came of age in 1763, and in the next year sold the estate and retired into humble life; he died at Gateshead in 1829. His two sons, Gabriel and John, are said to have migrated into Sutherlandshire, where they prospered as cattle-breeders. Their descendants, I have been recently informed,⁶ are doing well.

In 1758 the Bywell register records the death of "Mr. William Boutflower," at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. Two years before he had made his will, and in it he leaves all his lands, tenements, and messuages to his eldest son, Thomas, subject to the following charges: to each of his three younger sons £240, with provision that if any of them die under age, his portion is to be divided between the two survivors; to each of his seven daughters, £280; his wife to be sole guardian of his children whilst under age, and to have the use of his furniture and chattels; in case of her remarriage the children are committed to his loving friends, Robert Johnson of Ebchester and Richard Newton of Eltringham, who are to be supervisors of his will, his son Thomas being sole executor.

The death of William Boutflower was, as the event shows, a serious disaster to his family. A very difficult duty was imposed upon the eldest son. He was now twenty-four years of age, and at least three of his sisters might at any time marry. Young people at their age are disposed to be proud of having their own income. There was also a possibility that the sons might hang about the estate, especially as the old house was large and could hold them all. The property consisted of about 750 acres: in Apperley, 428; in Hindley, 26 acres, and rights

⁶ By Miss Vasse, of Rogart, Sutherland, a nurse at Sherburn hospital.

A COMPLETE STORY

Will (Durham)

of common; in Broomhaugh and Riding Mill, 303 acres. The supervisors were tried friends and men of experience. Mr. Johnson of Ebchester Hill was well-to-do, and his heir, Cuthbert, was married to Mrs. Boutflower's niece: the father did not long survive his friend at Apperley; he too died in 1758, and his son in 1762, the latter leaving three children, in the event of whose decease under age the trustees of their father's will were to assign the estate of Old Ridley to Robert Boutflower, and £1,000 to his brothers and sisters. From this we infer that relations between the two families were decidedly friendly. The other supervisor, the last of the many Richard Newtons of Eltringham, had from time to time been an inmate of the house at Apperley. At his death in 1785 he left £100 apiece to Dorothy, Margaret, and (with cautious provision) to Sarah Boutflower, and another £100 to their cousin, Dorothy Boutflower of Morpeth.

Newcastle Courant,
Dec. 3, 1758

Towards the close of the year in which her father died the *Newcastle Courant* announces:

“A few days ago was married in Scotland Mr. Hill, junr., of Stocksfield Hall, to Miss Sally Boutflower, third daughter of the late — Boutflower, esq., of Apperley in the county of Northumberland, an agreeable young lady with a handsome fortune.”

R: B.S.P.

N.C.H., vol. X

Mr. Newton did not think much of the young man.

In 1760 Margaret Boutflower married Anthony Harrison, of a prosperous farming family in the Derwent valley. In 1763 the eldest sister, Dorothy, married Reginald Gibson of High Balk; his pedigree is given in the *New County History*.

As early as 1761 Thomas Boutflower had contem-

THE LAST LANDOWNERS

plated the sale of his outlying farms, and had advertised them in the local papers. The farm at Hindley was probably at that time sold. In 1766 necessity (we may be sure) brought about the sale of the old home, which was purchased by Anthony Surtees of Almond Guards, and shortly after transferred to his kinsman, Anthony Surtees of Milkwellburn.

Newcastle Journal,
Nov. 28, 1761
Surtees Records,
June 20, 1766

In 1767 occurred the death of the third brother, Robert Boutflower, who in crossing the river Derwent at Darwentcoat, missed the ford, and was drowned. He is still described as Robert Boutflower of Apperley.

Newcastle Courant,
May 2, 1767

It must have been shortly after this event that Thomas Boutflower and his dependent relatives removed to their property at Riding Mill. They were now in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, in the church of which in 1771 Mrs. Isabel Boutflower, widow, married William Bertram, a widower, with four daughters. He was a partner in the sword factory at Blackhall Mill, and about this time removed to Corbridge, where he died in 1780.

April 8, 1771

In 1773 died, unmarried, Thomas Boutflower of Riding Mill. His remaining property now fell to his brother William, who in 1768 had married Elizabeth Jobling of Hindley Steel. The issue of this marriage was two daughters, Isabel and Dorothy. The former died in 1787; the latter, born after her father's death, and a girl of remarkable beauty, died within a few days of her twenty-first birthday in the summer of 1797.

R: B.S.A.

R: B.S.P.

R: Whittonstall

R: Whittonstall

William Boutflower IX of Riding Mill was buried at Whittonstall in 1776—as the *Newcastle Courant* says, “a gentleman much respected.” Within three years his widow became the second wife of Anthony Fewster, surgeon, who removed from Ebchester to Riding Mill. They had one daughter, Alice, who died in 1798.

A COMPLETE STORY

The last surviving son of the Apperley family was John Boutflower. Before proceeding to our account of him we may find it convenient to say what is known of his four younger sisters.

R: Medomsley

Isabel, born in 1745, married, in 1768 at Medomsley, Wilkinson Johnson of that chapelry. They had at least four children, all of them christened there. Barbara,

R: Ebchester

born in 1747, married, in 1775, Anthony Fewster of Ebchester, surgeon. She died soon after, and, as we have seen, her husband remarried her brother's widow. Mary,

R: Corbridge

born in 1753, married, at Corbridge in 1781, Nicholas Thornton of the chapelry of Haydon, bailiff of the Greenwich hospital lands. The youngest sister, Eliza-

Newcastle Courant,
Oct. 17, 1778

beth, never married; she died at Mr. Surtees's house at Milkwellburn in 1778, being, according to the local paper, "a young lady of a most amiable disposition." She left her small fortune to the children of her sister, Mrs. Isabel Johnson.

John Boutflower, the last surviving brother of this large family, was a flour-dealer of Newcastle on Tyne. He lived in Silver Street in the parish of All Saints. His brother William had no doubt to find work, and was his own miller at the Riding Mill. If there was any tendency to consumption in the family, it was a most unfortunate occupation, and may have occasioned his early death, and, indirectly, those of his daughters. On the other hand the position was somewhat lucrative in all ages, and especially so when the tenants of a barony had to take their corn to the local mill—a regulation which may possibly have been continued into the eighteenth century. It would, of course, be convenient for a country miller to have a brother in business as a flour-dealer in a not too distant town. John Boutflower

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took to wife Mary Rowell, granddaughter of William Errington, master and mariner, and devisee of half his estate. She had three children; two boys, John Richard and William, both of whom died in their infancy, and one daughter, Henrietta, who lived a very long life. By the death of her cousin, Dorothy Boutflower, she became the possessor of Riding Mill in 1797.

Henrietta Boutflower lost both her parents in one week in the year 1783. She was then six years old. At the age of twenty-two she married at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, a distant cousin, Edward Bennett of Morpeth. In 1825 they were for a short time in straitened circumstances, and parted with the property at Riding Mill. They lived on at Morpeth; and there Mrs. Bennett, by this time a widow, died in 1859.

Mr. A. M. Oliver

R: All Saints',
Newcastle

Newcastle Courant,
March 8 and 15,
1783

Newcastle Advertiser,
Oct. 11, 1806

M.I., Morpeth

Mrs. Bennett was the mother of seven sons and two daughters, many of whom died in childhood. Two of her sons did well. Edward became prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Thomas was for many years commissioner for the duke of Bedford at Woburn. He retired to the north in his old age, and died at Foxton hall, near Alnmouth. The heir male of his family was (some fifty years ago) Mr. Edmund Bennett of Birmingham.

With the sale of Riding Mill in 1825, we close the connection of the Boutflowers—first as copyholders, then as freeholders—with the soil of the ancient diocese of Durham. It extended for a period of five hundred and twenty-two years.

VII

THE LAWYERS—AND OTHERS

ON the death of John Boutflower VIII at Newcastle in 1783 the main line of his grandfather, Thomas Boutflower IV, became extinct. This Thomas had (it will be remembered) two younger brothers, John VII and William VII. By singular good fortune it has been possible to elucidate the history of all of their descendants who bore the family name.

The family of John, the elder of the two brothers, were, all of them, the children of his second wife. His first wife, Jane Vasey, who came, as we have seen, from the Derwent valley, was married in 1712, and died within a year after. Her husband remained a widower for the six years following, but before his father's death he had married a second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Roger Fewster, whose wife was first cousin to Robert Robinson, the owner of Riding Mill. The eldest child is therefore called Robert: he died in his infancy. Then comes a daughter, Mary, of whom more will be said; then in order, Robert Robinson, Nathaniel, William (who also died an infant), Thomas, and Dorothy. The last of these was a legatee of her uncle Lumsden, and married Thomas Bennett of Morpeth, whom the Newcastle paper describes as "an eminent hardwareman." She was the mother of Edward Bennett, of whom we have already heard, and of his brother William, who is yet to appear.

R: Ebchester
R: B.S.P.

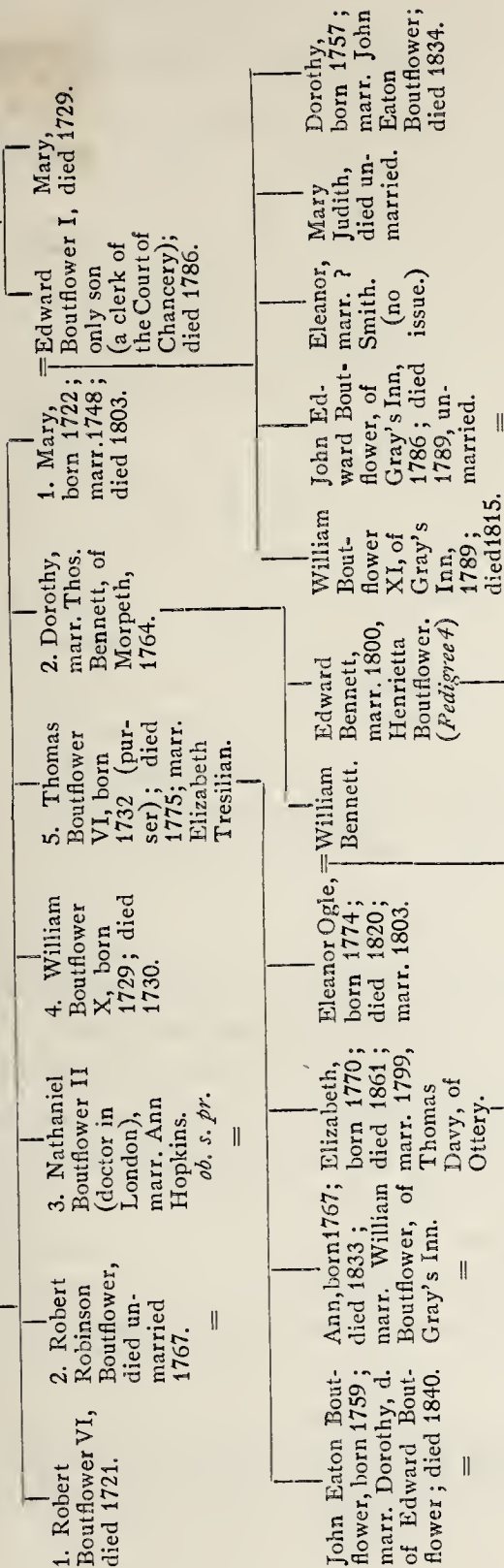
R: B.S.P.

R: Tanfield

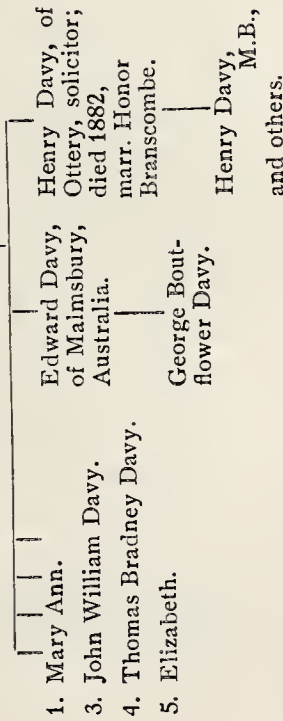
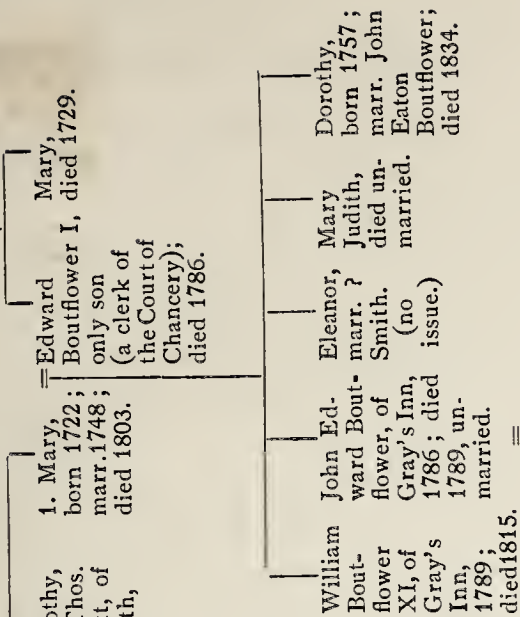
Newcastle Courant,
Dec. 15, 1764

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (5)

D.—Issue of John Boutflower VII.
(See Pedigree 3).



E.—Issue of captain William Boutflower.
(See Pedigree 3).



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It remains for us now, in our survey of this branch of the family, to record what is known of the three brothers, Robinson, Nathaniel, and Thomas.

N.C.H., vol. VI Robinson Boutflower was the eldest surviving son of a mother by whom he came into possession of the estate of Riding Mill. Something may here be said of its previous possessors. Over the house door is cut into the stone the inscription "T.B. 1660." This is clearly the date of the erection of the building. The tradition is that the initials are those of Thomas Boutflower, and we have seen that he actually then resided at Apperley. But he was not the builder of this house.⁷ It is known to have been built by Thomas Errington, postmaster of Newcastle, and the coat of arms carved over the door verifies this. The arms are those of Errington, impaling Carnaby. The letters T.B. are probably an insertion of a later date. Thomas Errington was succeeded by his son Paul, whose widow resided here after his death. The kitchen, with its wide fireplace, was reported to have been the scene of the orgies of certain witches, as alleged by Ann Armstrong of Birches Nook—a statement which the Northumberland justices wisely refused to believe. After the Erringtons came Edward Browell of Morpeth, and then Robert Robinson, who died in December, 1735. Just a month before that date Mrs. John Boutflower had died, and the property was entered upon by her husband, as guardian of her eldest son. He lived and died there in 1742, leaving his eldest son, Robinson Boutflower, aged nineteen, an apprentice to George Cuthbertson, a Newcastle solicitor.

Deputy Keeper of the Records' Reports, vol. XLI

Queen Anne's Apprentices

⁷ Another possible solution of this puzzle is that by the application of a chisel the letter E may have been transformed into a B during the period of the Boutflower occupation.

THE LAWYERS—AND OTHERS

Robinson Boutflower is said to have been careless and idle. He was fond of fishing, and delighted in music. He played well on the Northumberland pipes, and is Mr. J. Stokoe known as the composer of several popular airs. The names of some of these are, or were once, familiar: "Tarret and Tarsetburn," "The Lairds of the Rocking," "The Choice of a Wife," "The Choice of a Husband." He spent a great deal of time in Redesdale with his cousin Dorothy and her husband, Elrington Reed. Very probably he was a contributor to the downfall of their family. He outlived them both, and, dying penniless, was buried at Elsdon. R: Elsdon (His property had passed into the hands of his cousin, William Boutflower of Apperley.)

His brother, Nathaniel Boutflower II, was a man of a very different type. He made a high reputation and a considerable fortune as a doctor in London. He took to wife Ann, the sister of sir John Hopkins, Lord Mayor of that city. A likeness of him is to be seen in a family group by Zoffany, in the possession of colonel sir Joseph Bradney of Tal-y-coed, Monmouthshire. (I have pleasure in recalling the kindness of its present owner, who invited me to see it a few years ago.) The doctor is represented as a big man, distinctly stout, with dark hair and a swarthy complexion. The father of the family, then Mr. Hopkins, appears to be reasonably proud of his children, whom the doctor reviews with majestic satisfaction.

Doctor Boutflower had at least one child, a girl, who was buried at St. Mary-le-Strand in 1761, but he left no surviving issue. His widow, described as of Harper Will (Somerset House) street, parish of St. George the martyr, died in 1804, leaving over £14,000, divided meticulously between her own and her husband's nephews and nieces.

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R: St. Martin's,
Exeter

Communicated by
the Davy family

The third son of John Boutflower VII was Thomas Boutflower VI. He neither lost nor made a fortune. He lived at Exeter, and died in the parish of St. Martin in 1775, aged forty years, being at the time purser of the ship *Aquilo*, captain Chaloner Ogle, commander. (The person alluded to is not, of course, the great sir Chaloner, admiral of the fleet, but a younger kinsman, admiral of the red, and founder of the baronetcy.) His wife was Elizabeth Tresilian, of St. Mary's, Rotherhithe. She died in 1826. They had issue one son, John Eaton Boutflower, and three daughters. Ann, the eldest, married as second wife her cousin, William Boutflower of Devonshire street, Red Lion square, and died without issue in 1833. The second sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Davy of Countess Wear, who died in 1861. The third sister married William, brother of Edward Bennett of Morpeth, of whom we have already heard. She had many children, whose history has not been traced.

Mrs. Davy lived to a very great age, and was much honoured by her descendants. Of her two sons Edward, the elder, migrated to Australia, and his only son, George Boutflower Davy, went on to New Zealand. The younger son, Henry Davy, was a solicitor at Ottery St. Mary. He married Honor Branscombe, whose son, Henry Davy, M.B., I saw at Exeter in 1882. Amongst other information, he told me that his grandmother, Elizabeth Boutflower, a very small and very graceful person, was the inspiration of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's early poem called "Songs of the Pixies."

We now come to the career of John Eaton Boutflower, the only brother of these three sisters. He was for long a schoolmaster in partnership with John Eaton (probably a relative, or godfather, or both) at 12 Great

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Tower street, city of London. He was left money, and made money, and, in course of time, retired to Exeter, where he found a pleasant home at 3 St. David's hill. He was an almost daily worshipper at the cathedral, and interested himself in its choir, being specially kind to the boys, whom he invited to enjoy his strawberries. His wife was his cousin Dorothy, daughter of Edward Boutflower of Gray's Inn. They had no issue. She died in 1834; he in 1840, leaving, it is said, a fortune of £30,000 to the families of his two sisters, Elizabeth Davy and Eleanor Bennett.

Of Mary, the elder daughter of John VII, and of Edward I, the only surviving child of captain William Boutflower, there is but one and the same story. They married at Bywell St. Peter in 1748, and probably at once, or soon after, settled in London. Nothing is said about them in the will of their uncle, Edward Lumsden, the Morpeth dyer, though he was Edward Boutflower's guardian. Perhaps he felt vexed at their permanent removal from the north. Where they made their home, and when and where their children were born, we know not. The names of those children have, however, been preserved by their Exeter relatives. The father and the two sons were all members of Gray's Inn, the former being admitted on March 8, 1771. He was one of the six Clerks of Chancery. His younger son, John Edward, was admitted to his father's office, and to the membership of the inn on his father's death in 1786. His own death occurred three years after, and then the elder brother, William Boutflower XI, takes his place, dying in 1815. The rooms or chambers of these lawyers were at no. 14 Ground Floor, Holborn Court. Of the three sisters the eldest, Eleanor, married an otherwise unknown person

M.I. St. David's,
Exeter

R: B.S.P.

Registers of Gray's
Inn

Gentleman's
Magazine

Will (Somerset
House)

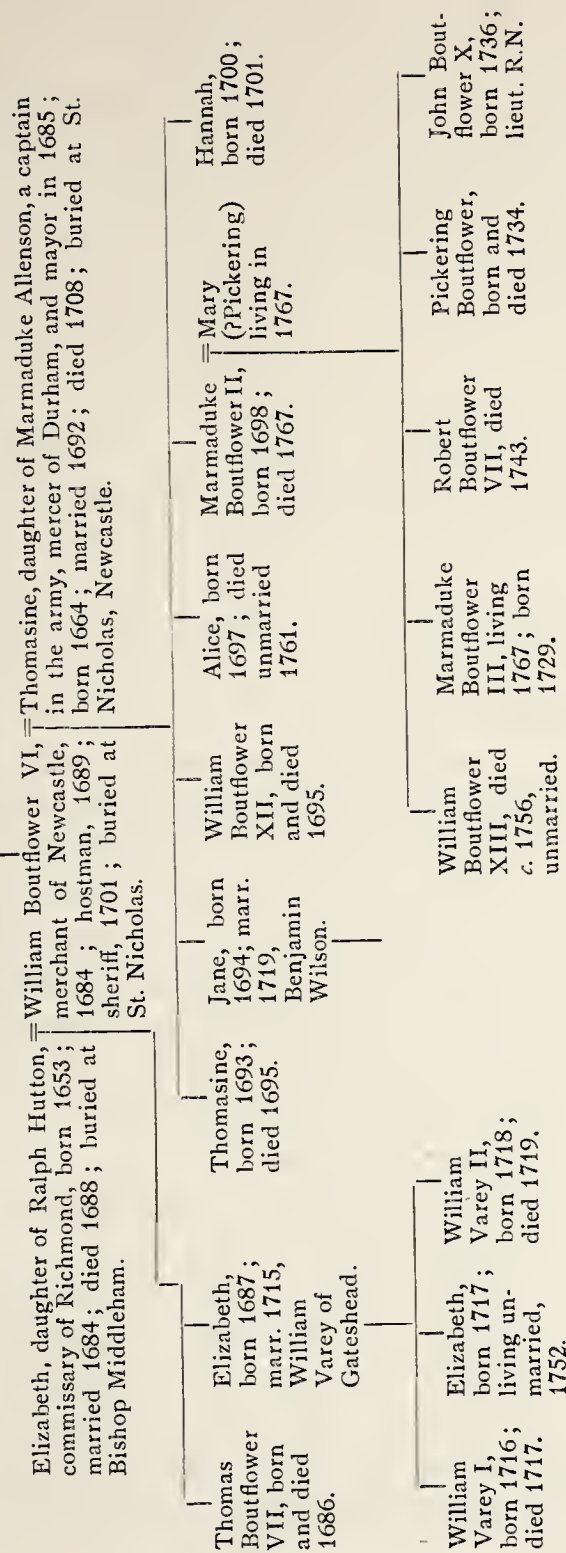
A COMPLETE STORY

called Smith; the second, Mary Judith, died unmarried; the youngest, Dorothy, married John Eaton Boutflower. No members of this family left issue behind them.

This concludes our inquiry into the history of the family of Nathaniel Boutflower. His male line was entirely extinguished by the death of John Eaton Boutflower in 1840.

Our next move will be to go a step higher in the pedigree, and find what we can as to the family of William Boutflower VI, a merchant and hostman of Newcastle, and sheriff of the town in 1701.

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (6)



VIII

THE MERCHANT

See p. 39
R: Morpeth

R: B.S.P.

See p. 42

Newcastle
Merchants' Books

THE marriage between Thomas Boutflower III and his second wife, Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Ogle of Kirkley, took place before Mr. Thomas Ledgard (brother-in-law of captain George Fenwick, already mentioned) at Morpeth on October 25, 1655. We may presume that they took possession of the family home in 1657. The parish register of Bywell St. Peter, as we now have it, commences in 1663, and throws no light on the baptisms of their children. Both parents were Presbyterians, but were apparently on good terms with the Independent vicar. A marriage is recorded in 1665, and then two burials of members of the family, neither of whom can be identified: Mrs. Mary Bootflower in 1675, and Milisent Boutflower in 1681. All we know is that there were four children of this match alive in 1683. The brief history of the three daughters has been recorded above. Of the son's career we have now to speak.

His elder half-brother, Nathaniel Boutflower, was naturally the heir of the family estate. It was decided that the younger brother, as was so often the case with Northumberland families, should become a merchant. He was accordingly apprenticed to a Puritan mercer, Mr. Benezer Durant, on April 14, 1675. On June 21, 1683, he was handed over to the Eastland Company, a subsidiary body of merchants trading with the Baltic

THE MERCHANT

lands. On October 9, 1684, being then four months short of his full term of ten years, he was at his own request, and on payment of a reasonable fine of ten pounds, admitted to the Society of Merchant Adventurers. Some nine months previously his father had died, leaving rather less than nothing by way of personality, but his mother's family were acquiring wealth. In February, 1684-5, he married in Durham cathedral Elizabeth Hutton, the niece of the wife of his own great-uncle, George Boutflower. She was niece also on her mother's side to Dr. Thomas Musgrave, one of the prebendaries, and dean of Carlisle. She had a fortune of £250. She was the eldest of a party of four sisters and one brother. They are said to have been somewhat gay people, and may well have had great expectations from their wealthy uncle, Thomas Cradock, the son and successor of that most singular person, sir Joseph Cradock of Richmond—clergyman, lawyer, bishop's commissary, knight, and all but member of parliament. The brother was a young man, more kind than sensible; not as yet entangled in the administration of his uncle's estate, the story of which has been told elsewhere, and need not here be repeated. Mrs. Boutflower no doubt received her portion on her marriage. She and her husband made their home in the street called the Syde. There, no doubt, their two children were born; the elder being Thomas, who died at the age of six months; the younger, Elizabeth, who had a long life to live. Then after four years of married life Mrs. Boutflower died, and was buried at Bishop Middleham on April 22, 1688.

R: Durham
Cathedral

Surtees, vol. III

Will of Ralph
Hutton, Durham,
1680

A.A., ser. 3, vol. XV

Bishop Middleham,
M.I.

William Boutflower remained a widower till 1692, when he took to himself a second wife from the big house—no. 2 South Bailey—in the city of Durham, now

Marriage Licence,
June 4, 1692

A COMPLETE STORY

Mickleton's MSS.

Will at Durham

Nov. 27, 1690

Will at Durham,
1691

part of St. Chad's college. There dwelt Thomasine Allenson, the granddaughter of bishop Cosin's friend and brother-in-law, Ralph Allenson, mercer and mayor, and third daughter of captain Marmaduke Allenson and his wife, Alice, niece of Dr. Gabriel Clarke, archdeacon of Durham. In the little house next door lived the aged grandmother, the last surviving child of archdeacon Marmaduke Blakiston. Her son was, like his father, a mercer and mayor of Durham; but the chief source of the family income was the lease of the episcopal lands in Quarrington. This had been held by captain Allenson's father, and was confirmed by a very favourable renewal in 1669, when his uncle, bishop John Cosin, granted him a new lease of ninety-nine years with rights of renewal. Captain Marmaduke Allenson died in 1689. In the year following his second and eldest surviving daughter lost her husband, William Wilson, LL.B., fellow of Trinity hall, and spiritual chancellor of Durham, a young and promising lawyer, who was accidentally drowned in the Wear. The next year saw the death of the elder brother of the family, another Marmaduke, vicar of Woodhorn and domestic chaplain to bishop Crewe. Thomasine Allenson came, then, to her husband from a bereaved family, now nearly all of them womenfolk, with many interesting connections, but no great prospects. She had a personal estate of £300.

The two marriages of the Newcastle merchant appear to have had for him and his children very little immediate significance. To us, however, who look at them from a distance, they are not without considerable interest. The second wife had a good royal descent, mostly through north-country families, Percy, Dacre, Neville,

THE MERCHANT

Clifford, Bowes, and Blakiston. (A very large number of persons in the north of England have a share in this pedigree; comparatively few are aware of it.) More peculiar than this, and possibly unique, is the large number of clerical dignitaries connected with the two wives of William Boutflower. They constituted what may be called "The Family Party at Durham," being related one to another and more or less connected with eight of the bishops. The commencement of this large group of ecclesiastics dates from 1562; its last survivor died in 1727. Particulars of these last subjects will be given by way of appendix at the close of this chapter.

The family of William and Thomasine Boutflower consisted of six children, concerning whom the register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, provides the following statements (B. denotes baptism, F. funeral): (1) Thomasine, B. April 6, 1693; F. February 8, 1695; (2) Jane, B. June 5, 1694; (3) William, B. December 12, 1695; F. December 17, 1695; (4) Alice, B. October 14, 1697; F. June 1, 1761; (5) Marmaduke, B. December 15, 1698; (6) Hannah, B. August 15, 1700; F. December 10, 1701. In these entries, as in those of the elder family (and of all families of that period) the names of baptismal sponsors are stated—an admirable practice, observed both at Newcastle and Hexham. The Huttons and their relatives occur seven times; the Boutflowers four times; the Allensons twice. The rest of the sponsors, all or nearly all, appear to be Newcastle friends. The inference is, that William Boutflower, though both of his wives came from Durham, sought friends in the place where his lot was cast. One of them, more than once selected as a godfather, is Nicholas Ridley, the leading merchant in the town; Jonathan Hargrave is similarly honoured, and

A COMPLETE STORY

returns the compliment; but the closest intimacy is that with John Varey and his wife, Margaret.

As regards his business life and municipal associations we have not many particulars to relate. William Boutflower was, as we have seen, admitted a merchant in 1684; as a freeman he was of the Mercers' Company. In 1699 he was enrolled among the hostmen, who were largely interested in coal and timber. He was coroner for one year, and for two years a churchwarden; and in 1701 held the shrievalty of the town and county of Newcastle. The names of four of his apprentices occur in the Merchants' Books.

Nothing further of interest is recorded till April, 1708, when the parish register records the burial of his wife. Then, four years later, comes his own death: "Buried, May 12, Mr. William Boutflower." They were both of them interred in the church at the south-east corner of the north-east pier of the tower. Their gravestone was removed thence, and is said to be under the second arch of the south arcade, reckoning from west to east.

Vergers of S.N.N.

APPENDIX A

A royal descent of the children of William and Thomasine Boutflower of Newcastle

1. Edward III of England marr. Philippa, dau. of William, count of Hainault.
2. Lionel of Antwerp, duke of Clarence, marr. Elizabeth, dau. of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster.
3. Philippa Plantagenet marr. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.
4. Elizabeth Mortimer marr. sir Henry Percy, son and heir of Henry, first earl of Northumberland.
5. Elizabeth Percy marr. John, lord Clifford.
6. Thomas, lord Clifford, marr. Joan, dau. of Thomas, lord Dacre of Gilsland, by Philippa, dau. of Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmorland.
7. John, lord Clifford, marr. Margaret Bromflete, baroness Vescy.
8. Henry, lord Clifford, marr. Anne, dau. of John, lord St. John of Bletshoe, known as "The Nut-brown Maid," first cousin of the half-blood to king Henry VII.
9. Elizabeth Clifford marr. sir Ralph Bowes, of Streatlam, in the bishopric (sister to Henry, first earl of Cumberland).
10. Sir George Bowes marr. Muriel, dau. of William, lord Eure.
11. Elizabeth Bowes marr. John Blakiston of Blakiston, in the bishopric.
12. Marmaduke Blakiston, rector of Sedgefield, etc., marr. Margaret James.
13. Mary Blakiston marr. Ralph Allenson, mercer, and mayor of Durham.
14. Captain Marmaduke Allenson, mercer, and mayor of Durham, marr. Alice Clarke.
15. Thomasine Allenson marr. William Boutflower, merchant, sheriff of Newcastle.

She died in 1708. He died in 1712, leaving issue, by her,

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Jane, born 1694. | 2 Alice, born 1697.
d. unmarried | 3 Marmaduke, born 1698. |
| | | |

APPENDIX B

The Family Party at Durham, 1562-1727

The above dates mark the first and last years in the local careers of persons alluded to below in the story of the Family Party, the members of which were most closely allied in the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. Only one of the canons of that period was likely to be connected with such Puritans as those we have already described. This was the well-known Peter Smart, prebendary of the fourth stall. That he was so connected is due to the fact that his daughter Susanna was wife to a cousin of William Boutflower's mother—Thomas Ogle of Darras. It is thus all the more surprising that the relations of the two wives of William Boutflower were allied to thirty-five dignitaries of the cathedral church and diocese of Durham. They may be divided into three groups.

The first of these may be called the Cradock group. It consisted of eight persons. Its founder was Dr. John Cradock, archdeacon of Northumberland, and spiritual chancellor; very properly so, for he and his descendants were learned lawyers. They were the near relations of Elizabeth, first wife to William Boutflower of Newcastle.

The second group is that of the Blakistons. It consisted of ten persons. Archdeacon Marmaduke Blakiston is the central figure. It comprised the relations of bishop James, bishop Howson, and bishop Cosin, all of them connected with Marmaduke Allenson, father of Thomasine, second wife of William Boutflower.

The third group is that of the Clarkes, the relations of Dr. Gabriel Clarke, archdeacon of Durham, who had married a niece of bishop Neile. They were connected with the early Elizabethan bishops: also with bishop Neile, and with bishop Crewe. This was a group of some fifteen persons, all of them remotely or nearly connected with Alice Clarke, mother of Thomasine Boutflower.

APPENDIX B

By the marriage of Thomas Cradock, attorney-general of the bishopric, with Sibella Clarke, a link was formed between the first and second groups; by that of Marmaduke Allenson and Alice Clarke, the second and third groups were united. The two ladies were, respectively, the daughter and the niece of archdeacon Clarke.

The whole strength of the party was: eight bishops; two deans; twenty-three canons (one or more in all the twelve stalls); three archdeacons of Durham, three of Northumberland; three spiritual chancellors; and three commissaries of Richmond.⁸

⁸ The commissary of Richmond was an official with extensive jurisdiction over the whole of the archdeaconry of that name, comprising three deaneries in Yorkshire, all Lancashire north of the Ribble, the southern part of Westmorland, and the county of Cumberland, south of the Derwent. These had been in the diocese of York till 1541, when they had been transferred to the newly formed diocese of Chester. The commissary discharged all the episcopal functions except those of confirming, ordaining and consecrating.

IX

THE SEAFARERS

R: S.N.N.

Admon. granted,
1712

OF the six children of William Boutflower's second wife three died in their infancy—Thomasine, William, and Hannah. His surviving issue were, of the elder family his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, at the time of her father's death aged twenty-five; of the younger family, Jane, aged eighteen, Alice, aged fifteen, and Marmaduke, aged about thirteen years and six months. There was no will, and probate of his estate was granted to his daughter Elizabeth. His personal property amounted to £200; of his real estate, if any, we have no account. It must be remembered, however, that in those days savings were generally invested in houses and lands.

Admon. granted,
1713

The nearest relatives of the family on the father's side were his elder half-brother, Nathaniel Boutflower of Apperley, and his wife, Dorothy (Ogle), who was also their father's first cousin; and their father's sister, Mrs. Dorothy Ornsby, a widow and now childless. The latter died in the following year (1713), and administration of her estate went to two Yorkshiremen, of whom we know nothing. If Nathaniel Boutflower's will had been in existence, we might have had some information as to his brother's family. That, however, is missing; it cannot be found at Durham, or at either of the prerogative courts. We must get what we can from other sources than these.

THE SEAFARERS

As to the eldest sister we find that three years after her father's death she married, at Washington, the elder R: Washington and surviving son of his friend, John Varey of Gateshead. Mr. Varey, who died in 1699, had lands at Wiserley and Bowlees in the parish of Wolsingham, a house in Hill-gate, Gateshead, a shop on Bottle bank, and a malt-mill and small quay on the Sandhill at Newcastle. His brother-in-law, Christopher Sanderson of Houghton, and Will (Durham) his friend, William Boutflower of Newcastle, were appointed guardians of his children, William, Isabel, and James. The last of these died unmarried in 1716; the eldest, as we have seen, married Elizabeth Boutflower. The young couple continued to reside at Gateshead, and became parents of three children, two sons, both called William, who died in their infancy, and a daughter called R: Gateshead Elizabeth, who was living, apparently unmarried, in 1750. Her mother lived at least till 1752, when, after much litigation, she received one-eighth of the unadministered estate of her great-grandfather, sir Joseph Cradock of Richmond.

Of the second family, the elder daughter, Jane, S.N.N. married, at the age of twenty-five, Benjamin Wilson of the parish of St. Nicholas, tailor. She had children, particulars as to whom have not been investigated. In conjunction with her cousin, John Boutflower of Apperley, and one of the many Richard Newtons, she was sponsor at a christening at St. Nicholas' in 1722. Her younger sister, Alice, lived and died unmarried, and was buried at St. Nicholas' on June 1, 1760.

And now we come to the boy. His baptismal record is as follows: "1698, December 15, Marmaduke, son to Mr. William Boutflower, merchant, and Thomasine his wife. Sureties, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Mr. John Varey,

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and Mrs. Dorothy Ornsby." Of these three persons the first died in 1710; the second in 1699; the third in 1713. The deaths of his mother and father have been recorded already. The boy was under nobody's control, and aged about fifteen years towards the close of 1713.

Mr. H. M. Wood
Queen Anne's
Apprentices

Some two years ago an old friend wrote to say that he had found at the record office the register of Queen Anne's Apprentices. He enclosed copies of three entries, one of which is, at this point, of great interest. On the seventh day of July, 1713, Marmaduke Boutflower of Gosport (father's name not stated) was apprenticed to Edward Pye of Gosport, the consideration being £12 18s.

Somerset House

R: Alverstoke

The coincidence of dates and names is curious, all the more so when we find that in 1707 there had died at Gosport another Marmaduke Boutflower, master of the ship *Ferme*, the administration of whose estate was committed to his wife, Alice. Surely, it may be said, these two are father and son. But this was not the case. The parish register of Alverstoke, the old parish church of Gosport, has been examined; it records at this time no baptism of any child of Marmaduke Boutflower or of any other person of this surname. Moreover, if the two had been father and son, why does this remain unstated? There is a column for the names of fathers, and in this particular case the space is left blank. The apprentice was evidently a person whose parentage was unknown in Gosport.

Who then is this mysterious master-mariner, who bears the name of Marmaduke Boutflower? I believe he is a grandson of John Boutflower, vicar of Whelpington. The chalice at that church bears the name of John Boulflower, churchwarden. The churchwarden is not the vicar, but his father may have been

THE SEAFARERS

so. And in this case, when the vicar was, as we know him to have been, bishop Morton's chaplain, what more likely than that he should marry one of the numerous Blakistons—a family that was proud of the Christian name of Marmaduke? A grandson of the vicar may have gone to sea and become a master-mariner; he might trade in coals between Newcastle and Gosport. If so, he would probably know something of William Boutflower of the Hostmen's Company. He may very well have made friends with his boy; and, if the lad ran away, he might make for Gosport. This may be after all merely a plausible conjecture, but it is certain that that boy's son was, as his own wife asserted, a kinsman of the Apperley family. She had reason for saying so, for a member of that family was a trustee of her own marriage settlement. See below

The young apprentice may possibly have found a home with the widow of his namesake and kinsman. His master was, as we have seen, Edward Pye, who may perhaps have been a member of a well-known family in Morpeth. When he had served his time, he took to himself a wife, whose Christian name was Mary—her surname was probably Pickering, for one of her sons bore this name. She, too, must have been of north-country blood. Their family consisted of five sons, William, Robert, Marmaduke, Pickering, and John. The three last mentioned were baptized at Greenwich between 1729 and 1736, but the family returned to Gosport not later than 1743. Robert and Pickering died in their boyhood.

In 1749 the eldest son, William, evidently so called after his Newcastle grandfather, a seaman on his majesty's ship *Nightingale*, made his will, leaving all his Will at Somerset House

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Will at Somerset
House

estate to "his honoured father, Marmaduke," or in case of his having died, then "to his honoured mother, Mary," if living; if not, then to his two brothers, Marmaduke and John. This will was proved by the father in 1756. A few months later the father made his own will, bequeathing his estate to his wife, if living; if not, and his son John be still apprenticed, the interest is to go to his maintenance for the time being, after which the principal is to be divided between his sons, Marmaduke and John. The will was proved by his widow in 1767.

R: Alverstoke

R: St. Hellier's

Concerning the elder son nothing further has been discovered. As to the younger, we find him marrying at Alverstoke in 1764 *Sarah* Eastwood. Whether her Christian name has been carelessly and incorrectly stated, or whether she dropped it for a name she liked better, we cannot say. The children of her marriage are said to be those of John Boutflower and *Mary* Eastwood. Their baptisms are recorded in the register of St. Hellier's, Jersey. The eldest child is Sophia, baptized on July 11, 1766. She was buried on July 9 in the following year. In 1768 comes a son, John Johnson, baptized on June 13; in 1769, on September 28, another son, Henry Johnson. The father is styled *gentleman*, and in one instance the word *lieutenant* is added. Lastly comes the burial of the mother, "Demoiselle Mary Eastwood, femme de John Boutflower, gent., 10 February, 1771."

By some means or other, then, John Boutflower has bettered his position. The son of the ship's carpenter to the *Royal Anne* (for so his father describes himself) has become a naval officer. Knowing the family history we may think it just possible that he had a friend in his father's second cousin, sir Chaloner Ogle, admiral of

THE SEAFARERS

the fleet, who before his death in 1750 may have taken steps to put the lad in the way of a better career. We have spoken of the family alliance between the Ogles, the Newtons, and the Boutflowers. We shall speak of it again in relation to this same John Boutflower. We have found proof of it in the case of the Exeter Boutflowers as late at 1775.

We are now just on the verge of a critical period of John Boutflower's life, which will bring us into entirely new surroundings. (In the family pedigree he is John Boutflower X.)

X

THE COUNTRY CLERGYMAN

IN the year 1771, John Boutflower (as we have seen) lost his first wife. At the same time, or very soon after, he had to look about him for adequate means of subsistence for himself and his two infant children, aged three and two years respectively. He was probably, as we should now say, "axed" or retired from the navy. His pension as a lieutenant would no doubt be ridiculously small. Within a year he decided to enter into holy orders, and here, as previously, the offices of some very good friend made it possible for him to effect his purpose, and that speedily. In the year 1809, on the occasion of archbishop Harcourt's first visitation, John Boutflower exhibited his letters of orders, being then vicar of Seamer, near Scarborough. The record is curious:

Archbp's Registry,
York

"Deacon by the bishop of Winchester,⁹ 11 June, 1772: priest, by the bishop of London, 14 June, 1772."

He was, then, a deacon for three days only, and almost immediately advanced to the priesthood. We are led to infer that he was about to enter into the curacy of some parish, where the incumbent was non-resident, and consequently the remuneration for his services would be

⁹ In the chapel of Winchester house, Chelsea. This is stated in the register of St. John's college, Cambridge.

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larger. But such an arrangement was quite peculiar, and probably impossible without the intervention of some influential friend. The special friends of his family were the Newtons and the Ogles. Who, then, could more properly stand by him in this case than Newton Ogle, his father's second cousin, and dean of Winchester? To what church he was licenced as curate we are not able to say, but family tradition says that he began his ministry at Enfield. Four years later he appears in the same neighbourhood and diocese at Chingford in the adjoining county of Essex.

On October 21, 1776, he married at St. Paul's, R: St. Paul's,
Covent Garden Susannah, daughter of Samuel Peach of Chalford in the parish of Minchinhampton and county of Gloucester. The officiating minister was her only brother, Samuel Peach, rector of Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire, and chaplain to the duke of Cumberland. Her father's house is still standing in one of the Cotswold valleys, and just across the river are St. Mary's mills, of which he was the proprietor. The family, which originally came from Derby, was large and prosperous; some of its members made considerable fortunes as clothiers; others were associated with the East India Company: many of them had become wealthy and purchased estates, which descended to sons or daughters. If these last married, the husbands were quite ready to take the wife's surname. There are still some of these families in existence, and, I believe, just one family which can claim the name by lineal descent in the male line. These persons are to us of no particular interest. On the other hand we must not leave unmentioned other relatives of Mrs. Susannah Boutflower.

First amongst these is the honoured name of Dr.

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Dict. of National
Biography

James Bradley, one of the greatest of astronomers, of whom much may be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, how he calculated the distance of the earth from the sun, how he discovered the aberration of light and the nutation of the earth's axis, how he corrected the errors of the calendar. He was the chosen friend of Samuel Peach, whose sister he had married. The house at Chalford was his Gloucestershire home; he died there, and was buried with the Peaches at Minchinhampton in 1762. It is not perhaps generally known that this great scientist was also a conscientious clergyman. In his younger days he had the care of two small parishes in the north of Wales. He was interested in the then approaching transit of Venus, but not quite sure of his calculations. It took place, I have been told, on a Sunday. His first thought was to dismiss his congregation; his second to do his duty. Possibly he curtailed the service; and at its close he sped to his telescope, to see and time the expected phenomenon from start to finish. Here is another story of him. He was in his laboratory at Greenwich when the king (George the second) came to see him. He asked the astronomer how his work was progressing. Had he any special needs? Yes, said the professor; he must get some new instruments made. "Then," said the king, "I am prepared to offer you the vicarage of Greenwich, and that will supply the needed funds." The doctor declined the offer: he could not take the church's money and apply it to the uses of science.

Dr. Bradley's only child was a daughter, who married one of the Peaches, and left behind her one daughter, Harriet, who married Thomas Edmeades, and died childless in 1806.

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Susannah Boutflower was one of five sisters. Four of them married, and two of these died childless. The eldest sister was the wife of the reverend Samuel Lysons, rector of Rodmarton and of Cherrington. They were the parents of two remarkable sons, of whom the elder, Daniel, was in holy orders, and curate of Putney, where he usually resided, though beneficed in Gloucestershire; the younger, Samuel, a man of much culture in law, medicine, and other studies, was keeper of the records in the tower of London. These two industrious and ambitious persons designed the idea of a series of county histories, to embrace both England and Scotland. The counties were to be taken in alphabetical order. Ten quarto volumes were actually produced. They are known as Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, and still have their value; as have also other publications of the elder brother—Lysons' *Walks in London*, *The Environs of London*, and possibly others.

Dict. of National
Biography

In later life my father met his second cousin, the late canon Samuel Lysons of Hampstead Court, who remembered the visits of my grandfather, Charles Boutflower, in the period of his own boyhood, and wrote to us afterwards, giving a very full account of the Peaches and their history, as also of his own family, from which I find that his eldest sister was the mother of the third earl of Southesk, and that his half-brother, sir Daniel Lysons, was quarter-master general.

Susannah Boutflower proved to be a good mother to all her husband's children. She very wisely said not one word to them as to the reasons of her husband's changed career. All they knew was that he had been in the navy, and that he was a hard-working and earnest and contented clergyman. They concluded that he had left

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one worthy profession because he conceived that he had found one yet worthier. If his brother was still living, they never heard of him. All the rest of his relations were remote and unknown, and they do not seem to have felt the need of them.

St. John's College,
Cambridge,
Register

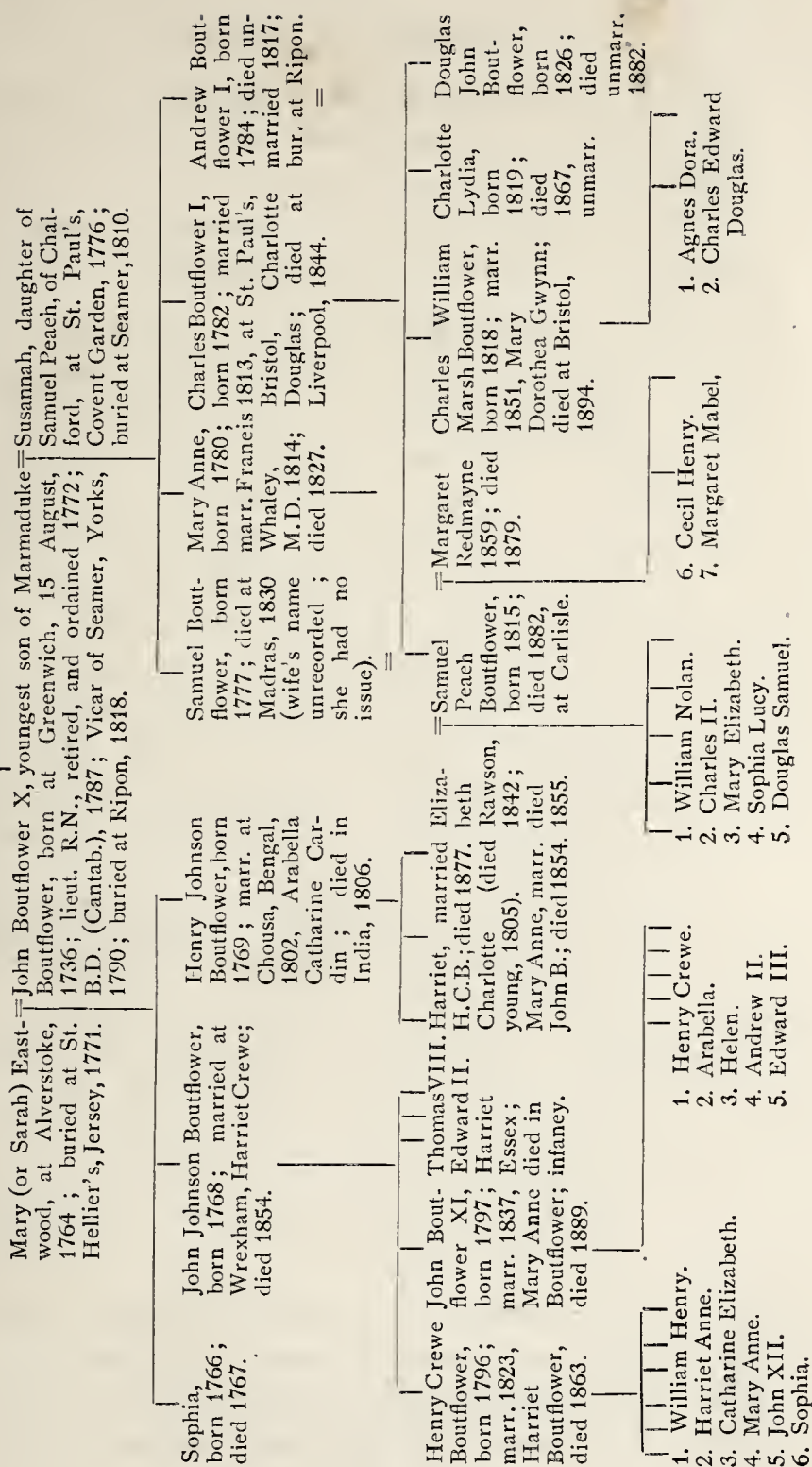
We have seen by this time that John Boutflower had been fortunate in finding work for which he was well suited, and happy in his choice of a good wife. There was just one other thing which he (or more probably she) might fairly look upon as desirable, but not yet possessed. He had no university degree. He therefore took the one step necessary, and in the year 1777 enrolled himself as a ten-year-man at St. John's college, Cambridge. He had to keep ten terms, one every year, at his college, and was then qualified for the degree of Bachelor in Divinity—and this was in due course achieved (June 23, 1787).

The Master of St.
John's

His clerical work went on as usual. In 1780 he removed from Chingford to Waltham Holy Cross, within a few miles of his former home. He is believed to have remained there or thereabouts till the year 1790, when he was presented to the vicarage of Seamer by Joseph Denison of Jeffries Square, St. Mary Axe, London. His ministerial income was always small, but it was supplemented by the taking of pupils. At this period the public schools were not in good repute, and the evangelicals in particular preferred private tuition, a practice strongly recommended to them by their poet, Cowper, and their oracle, Wilberforce.

John Boutflower was by conviction an evangelical, and (as a letter still preserved in his family shows) was an early member of a local committee for the suppression of the slave-trade. He was also interested in the promotion of Sunday schools, and under his patronage, as the

THE BOUTFLOWER PEDIGREE (7)



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Hinderwell's
Scarborough

historian of Scarborough courteously affirms, a gallery was erected in his church for the use of the Sunday scholars.

The family of John and Susannah Boutflower consisted of three sons and one daughter :

Gentleman's
Magazine, 1814

1. Samuel Boutflower, born in 1777, of the East India Company's service. He died at Madras on September 20, 1830. His widow was, I believe, living in my own lifetime. They had no family.
2. Mary Anne, born in 1780. Baptized at Waltham abbey. She married in 1814 Francis Whaley, M.D., of York, and afterwards of Ripon. Her husband died in 1825 and she in 1827. Their only child, Mary Anne, was committed to her uncle Charles, and became the first wife of my godfather, William Withers Moore, M.D., of Brighton, sometime a president of the British Medical Association. She died without surviving issue.
3. Charles Boutflower, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, born on February 2, 1782; died on March 28, 1844.
4. Andrew Boutflower, of the university of Leyden, Doctor of Physic; born November 18, 1784; died unmarried on July 30, 1817. He lived and practised as a physician at Hull, where, as in his own home circle, his comparatively early death was much lamented.

Gentleman's
Magazine, 1817

In the year 1810 Mrs. Susannah Boutflower died at Seamer, and was buried in the north aisle of the church. The curious tablet on the adjoining wall was erected by her eldest son. Her patrimonial fortune of £2,000

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was, on the suggestion of her three sons, bequeathed to her daughter. Her trustees and executors were her brother-in-law, the reverend Samuel Lysons, and *her* See p. 60 *husband's kinsman*, John Eaton Boutflower.

Shortly after his wife's death, Mr. Boutflower removed to his daughter's house at Ripon, leaving in his old home as curate of the parish the reverend Henry Harper, husband of Dr. Whaley's sister. The Harpers were parents of Francis Whaley Harper, well known in his time as vicar of Selby.

A short story of old Mr. Boutflower's latter days will interest at least his descendants. It was related to Dr. Whaley by the chaplain of the gaol at York. A prisoner in that institution alleged that some years previously he had entered at nightfall the doctor's house at Ripon, and stolen into a room hard by, when, the old clergyman suddenly returning to his own sitting-room, he had to hide himself as best he might. The old man read his Bible and said his prayers in a clear voice and at great length, and then retired to an inner room which was his bedchamber. The would-be thief then crept out of the house, taking nothing from it.

At that same house in 1817 died Dr. Andrew Boutflower, Mrs. Whaley's youngest brother, the darling of the family and a promising physician. He was buried in the collegiate church, in the north aisle of the choir. On March 12 of the succeeding year, the reverend John Boutflower died, and was interred in the same place.

I have in my possession two portraits of this worthy man. The earlier of these, with an accompanying picture of his wife, is in pastel. Its subject is in ordinary dress, wearing a strong high-buttoned coat with collar, and a bob wig. The picture of the lady is a pleasing

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representation of a woman of business and precision. These portraits were taken for the parents of a family of four brothers, all pupils at Seamer, one of whom was my godfather, Dr. Robert Nairne, a medical commissioner in lunacy, who brought them to us in one of his annual visits to Carlisle. The date of them is probably earlier than the year 1800. The other picture is a water-colour, the workmanship of which is that of a miniature. The old man is seated, dressed in his gown, and wearing a buss wig. It is known to have been painted in 1811.

XI

THE MANCHESTER SETTLEMENT

THE history of the descendants of the vicar of Seamer (John Boutflower X) naturally falls into two sections. Priority must be given to the children of his first wife. The eldest of these was a daughter, Sophia, who, as we have seen, died in her infancy. Then came two sons, who bore the names of John Johnson and Henry Johnson. There is a suggestion here of a friendship with some person, not, as yet, otherwise known to us: for the godmother of the younger boy was represented at his baptism by proxy, and her own name is, as stated, "Dame Heneretta Johnson."

These children must have been respectively of the ages of eight and seven, when their father married his second wife. They were then and afterwards spoken of in the family as Johnson and Henri.¹⁰ Their education would be conducted by their father, who in 1780 made arrangements for the elder brother's career. He was at once apprenticed to Francis Weaver Watkins of Wellingborough, apothecary and surgeon, who is to give him five years' training in his own art and trade, in return for which Mr. Watkins' son William is to come to Seamer, and there to receive four years' instruction in Latin, Greek, and French. The contract was, no

¹⁰ The boy was born in Jersey, and probably so called by his nurse: his baptismal name was Henry Johnson.

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doubt, carried out on both sides. We hear no more of Johnson Boutflower till in 1785 he enters as a student at St. Bartholomew's hospital. There is a portrait of him in the possession of one of his grandsons which was taken about this period; it speaks well for his looks. In due time he became an assistant to Dr. David Crewe of Wrexham, and married his third daughter, Harriet, at that place on March 6, 1794. Her children eventually became representatives of the Crewes of Holt. On his marriage he removed to Manchester, where all his children were born. These were:

1. Harriet Essex, born August 27, 1795; baptized at Trinity church, Salford; buried January 5, 1797, at St. Mary's, Manchester.
2. Henry Crewe Boutflower, born October 25, 1796; baptized at St. Peter's, Manchester, December 13, 1796.
3. John Boutflower, born November 1, 1797; baptized November 30, at Salford.
4. Thomas Boutflower, born May 21, 1799; baptized June 24, at Salford; buried March 25, 1800, at St. Mary's, Manchester.
5. Edward Boutflower, born March 23, 1800; baptized at Salford, September 29; buried February 23, 1802, at St. Mary's.

The mother of this family died in 1831, and was buried near her children. Mr. John Johnson Boutflower long survived, and died on February 20, 1854, aged eighty-six years. He left behind him his two elder sons, Henry Crewe and John.

It will be convenient at this point to pass on to the career of his brother, Henry Johnson Boutflower. He

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also was of the medical profession. Details of his early life are scarce. All we know is that on February 12, 1792, he became a member of the Old Company of ^{R.C.S.} Surgeons of London. In course of time he took up service under the East India Company. A medal was granted him for good work done in the Mysore campaign. In 1802 (February 7) he married at Chousa, near Buxar, Bengal, Arabella Catharine Cardin, the mother of his three daughters, Harriet, Charlotte, and Mary Anne, of whom the second died in her childhood. The death of their father took place in 1806. His widow and children came to England. She died in 1853, and was interred at St. John's Chapel, Bury, Lancashire.

The two surviving daughters eventually married the two sons of John Johnson Boutflower. Their history becomes in consequence a part of the story of the connected male branch of the family.

To pass on to the next generation—Henry Crewe, the elder son of Johnson Boutflower, was, as we have seen, born in 1796. He was educated at the free grammar school at Manchester, and from thence went to St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1815, and was admitted a Somerset scholar November 7, 1815. In 1816 he won the Hulsean prize, his dissertation being "The Doctrine of the Atonement is Agreeable to Reason." In 1819 he took mathematical honours, and graduated as B.A., proceeding to M.A. in 1822. After taking his degree he was recalled to Manchester as high master's assistant. He was elected headmaster of Bury school in his own county on May 6, 1823, a position which he retained till 1859. He was ordained deacon February 15, 1821, at St. James's, Piccadilly, and priest on March 31, 1822, at St. Marylebone; on both occasions by his own

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diocesan, the bishop of Chester. In 1832 he was appointed minister of St. John's Chapel, in Bury. In 1823, on June 21, he married at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Harriet, daughter of Henry Johnson Boutflower. They had a family of six children :

1. William Henry Boutflower, born May 16, 1824; a surgeon in the East India Company's service. He was engaged in the Burma war, and subsequently died of sunstroke at Hingolec, April 19, 1856.
2. Harriet Anne, born 1825; married in 1857, Robert Walsh. She died in 1912, leaving issue.
3. Catharine Elizabeth, born 1827; married, 1847, Halsall Segar; died in 1908, leaving issue.
4. Mary Anne, born 1829; married, 1857, David Macrorie; died without issue, 1859.
5. John Boutflower, born July 21, 1832; died unmarried March 8, 1859, at King William's Town, South Africa, an assistant surgeon with the Cape Mounted Rifles.
6. Sophia, born 1834; married 1864, Frederick John Kimbell; died in 1909, leaving issue.

In 1859, Henry Crewe Boutflower resigned his school and his ministry at Bury, having accepted, on the presentation of a former pupil, the rectory of Elmdon, Warwickshire. He died on June 4, 1863, and was buried there. His widow removed to the house of her daughter Mrs. Segar, at Huyton, and died there on January 10, 1877. She too was buried at Elmdon.

The younger son of John Johnson Boutflower, John Boutflower XI, was born in Salford on the first day of November, 1797, and was christened on the last day of

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the same month at Trinity church. His schooldays were spent at Manchester grammar school. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his father. He had by that time become a good Latinist, and he kept up his acquaintance with Latin literature all his life. He was intended at first for work in the army, but the peace of 1816 led him to change his plans. He studied at first in Edinburgh, afterwards at Paris, before joining his father in Salford. He acted as surgeon to the Poor Law Authority, and in that capacity saw so much poverty and distress that from the first he pressed forward the institution of a local hospital. Aided by willing friends, he established first a dispensary, then the Salford Royal hospital. He became surgeon to the Manchester police, and had often to attend the assizes at Lancaster, to which town he always went on horseback, and these journeys were for years his only holidays. For one month in every year he sent his wife and children to the seaside, and put his horse out to grass; he alone remained at home, carrying on the daily routine. His chief interest was the care of the poor, and next to that the question of the town's sanitation; thus he became a leading figure in the Manchester Sanitary Association. He was a steady churchman, and the constant friend of the cathedral clergy, whom he delighted to entertain at his table. He had no ambition, and no desire for large fees: his interests were, as he said, professional and not commercial.

In 1837 he married, at Bury, Mary Anne Boutflower. Their home was originally in Greengate, Salford, but in 1845 they removed into a house built for the family at the corner of what was then Strangeways Park. The house is still standing (no. 118), three doors beyond

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the assize courts. Their family consisted of five children :

1. Henry Crewe of Manchester, surgeon, born 1838; died unmarried, July 4, 1897.
2. Arabella, born 1840; died unmarried, 1928.
3. Helen, born 1843; died unmarried, 1880.
4. Andrew Boutflower, born 1845; married, 1888, Gertrude Platt Higgins, M.R.C.S. (Stenecourt, Kersal, Manchester).
5. Edward Boutflower, born 1848; married 1877, Mary Elizabeth Saxon, a solicitor (Well Green, Hale, Cheshire) issue.¹¹

The mother of this family died in the seventeenth year of her married life, and was buried at St. John's, Bury.

John Boutflower, senior fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, died on March 9, 1889, in his ninety-second year. A good portrait of him occupies the place of honour in the Salford Royal hospital.

¹¹ The issue of Edward Boutflower: (1) John Crewe, M.A. Oxon., solicitor: (2) Edward Cyril, major, Duke of Wellington's Regiment: (3) Geoffrey, major, Indian Army Service Corps.

XII

THE ARMY SURGEON AND HIS FAMILY

THE second marriage of John Boutflower X has been already recorded, as also the names of his younger children; these were Samuel, Mary Anne, Charles, and Andrew. Of three of these we have said what little there was to say. A good deal more may be stated in regard to Charles Boutflower, who occupies the third place in this group.

Charles Boutflower was born on Candlemas day, 1782. Tradition tells us that he wished to be a soldier, but the family exchequer not allowing of this, he became a pupil of his eldest brother, and gained his diploma at the university of Edinburgh. He at once entered into the Army Medical Service, where his career as described to me by a correspondent reads as follows:

“He was appointed by warrant assistant Col. William Johnston, C.B.
surgeon to the *Heslar* 4 April, 1800; and on 24 May, 1801, obtained a warrant as hospital mate, and embarked for the Mediterranean, and served in Malta and Minorca. While there he was commissioned as assistant surgeon to the 40th Foot, 27 April, 1802, and returned to England with his regiment in July of that year. The regiment embarked for South America in September, 1806. Assistant Surgeon Boutflower was taken prisoner

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at Buenos Ayres, and released later by exchange of prisoners. He returned home with his regiment in December, 1807, and was stationed in Ireland until promoted to be surgeon in the 96th Foot. With this regiment he served in England, until transferred at his own request, as surgeon of his old regiment, the 40th Foot, 8 June, 1809. He immediately proceeded to join his regiment in the Peninsula, and remained with it until promoted to be staff surgeon, 8 September, 1812. He was placed on half-pay at the close of the war in 1814, but recalled to full pay in January, 1815, and did duty at Colchester until January, 1816, when he was again reduced to half-pay, on which he continued until his death in 1844."

I have in my possession two of his journals: the first written during his early service in the Mediterranean; the other relating his experiences in the Peninsular war. His South American journal was seized by the French, and not returned to him. The Peninsular journal was printed some years ago. The first entry is dated August 10, 1809: the last occurs on May 7, 1813, and was written in the British Channel. He was then convalescent after an attack of fever.

In 1813, Charles Boutflower married, at St. Paul's, Bristol, a distant kinswoman, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. John Douglas, sometime fellow and bursar of Magdalene college, Oxford, by his first wife, Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Peach of Bread street, London, and of Dunkirk, county Gloucester, and sister of another person of the same names, the wealthier son of a wealthy father. His niece seemed likely to be his heiress, but this possibility receded owing to the birth of a cousin. Before her marriage she lived with her step-

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mother and sisters in Clifton. Her only (and half) brother, captain John Douglas, R.N., was for long commander of the Somersetshire coastguard.

In 1815 her eldest son was born at 48 St. Michael's hill, Bristol, and christened by the name of Samuel Peach in the adjoining church. Shortly after that date, the regiment removed to Colchester, and in 1816 surgeon Charles Boutflower retired from active service. In the same year was born a daughter, Charlotte Lydia, and in 1818 a son, Charles William Marsh, both at 10 St. Peter's hill. The youngest son and member of the family was born at 22 Crouch street in 1826, his baptismal names being Douglas John.

The occurrence of the name of William Marsh correctly indicates the religious views of the family. The parents were evangelicals, and as such declined to send their sons to public schools: all three of them were educated at Nayland vicarage by Mr. Kitchin (the father of a late dean of Durham). They then passed on to their grandfather's college, St. John's college, Cambridge, the youngest brother migrating to Christ's. All the three were in course of time ordained, their own special views developing as time went on. But the work to be done was with each the first consideration.

The eldest brother was for the last fifteen years of his life archdeacon of Carlisle. His loyalty to the clergy of his archdeaconry was sincere and generous, and was after his death commemorated by the foundation of a charity for the benefit of clerical convalescents.

The second brother, though lame from his infancy, was a vigorous and warm-hearted worker and preacher.

The youngest of the three entered early into the service of the navy as chaplain and naval instructor. He

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never married, and regularly gave away all but a fraction of his income.

In 1834 their father removed from Colchester to Liverpool. Always of a stirring disposition, he soon entered into the public life of the town. In the year 1844 he offered his services to a scheme of town-draining, in consequence of which he contracted a fever, which unfortunately put an end to his useful life. He was buried in St. James's cemetery, where some years ago I saw the gravestone bearing the name of "Charles Boutflower, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Forces, and of the Town Council of this Borough."

The marriages and issue of his two elder sons were as follows :

1. Samuel Peach Boutflower, M.A., duchess of Somerset's scholar at St. John's college, Cambridge, ordained deacon, 1838; priest, 1839; curate of Coniston 1838; then perpetual curate of Brathay, 1840; curate of Seaforth, 1842; vicar of Brathay 1856-67; archdeacon and canon of Carlisle, and vicar of Appleby 1867-82. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend William Rawson. Her father, who was the son of a Derbyshire yeoman, was of Mansfield grammar school and of Magdalene college, Cambridge. In the second year of his ministry he was invited to Liverpool to take up the pastorate of a new parish with very scant endowment; it was suggested to him at the same time that he should start a preparatory school for the sons of Liverpool merchants. The school became a great success: four of its pupils made their mark; these were William Ewart Gladstone, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Richard Assheton Cross, and William Conyngham Plunket. These and many others never forgot their old teacher. Dean

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Stanley sent him the yearly tribute of a New Year's letter; Mr. Gladstone visited him on the last day of his life, to ask for and to receive the old man's blessing. The family of Samuel Peach and Elizabeth Boutflower, beside two sons who died in infancy, consisted of five children, named as follows:

- (1) William Nolan Boutflower, born 1845; scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A.; in the Indian Educational Service; acting director of public instruction in the north-west provinces; married (1) Edith Knight; (2) Mary Snetenham; died in 1920, leaving issue.
- (2) Charles Boutflower, scholar of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, M.A.; vicar of Terling, Essex; now retired; married Mary Savory Braithwaite, and has issue.¹²
- (3) Mary Elizabeth, born 1849; married canon William Mutrie Shepherd, and has issue.
- (4) Sophia Lucy, born 1851; died unmarried, 1916.
- (5) Douglas Samuel Boutflower, born 1853; scholar of Caius college, Cambridge, M.A.; married Sarah Clark; now master of Sherburn hospital, and has issue.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boutflower died in 1855. Four years later her husband married (2) Margaret, daughter of Giles Redmayne of Brathay, a Yorkshireman, belonging to a family much connected with the Laytons and the Tunstalls, and claiming descent from Alice, sister to the well-known bishop of the latter name. The issue of this match was (beside a daughter who died in infancy):

¹² Issue of the rev. Chas. Boutflower: Chas. Boutflower, late scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, and now inspector of schools for Bristol; Margaret Braithwaite; and Herbert Campbell.

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(1) Cecil Henry Boutflower, born 1863; scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, D.D.; now bishop of Southampton.

(2) Margaret Mabel, born 1864; died 1927.

Mrs. Margaret Boutflower died in 1879: her husband's death occurred in 1882.

2. Charles William Marsh Boutflower, Platt scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A., deacon, 1842; priest, 1843; curate of Wem; then of Chew Magna, afterwards for long, vicar of Dundry; married, 1851, Mary Dorothea, daughter of Samuel Gwynn. Their issue was:

(1) Agnes Dora, born 1852; married George William Webber, and died without issue, 1924.

(2) Charles Edward Douglas Boutflower, solicitor, of Bristol, chairman of the board of guardians, and of the council of the city; married Alice Mary Goodwin; died without issue, 1916.

The home of this family for long continued to be the central meeting-place of the elder members of the race. The sister, Charlotte Boutflower, died and was buried there in 1867; her mother followed her in 1868, as also in 1882, the youngest brother of the family. Soon after that event, Mr. Charles Boutflower resigned his living and removed first to Long Ashton, then to Clifton, where he died at 93 Whiteladies road, after years of paralysis in 1894.

Mrs. Charles W. M. Boutflower died at Clifton in 1913.

The record of the Dundry Boutflowers was throughout good. They are affectionately remembered by all who knew them.











